SOCIAL SCIENCES

Negro Business Anniversary Number

The CRISIS

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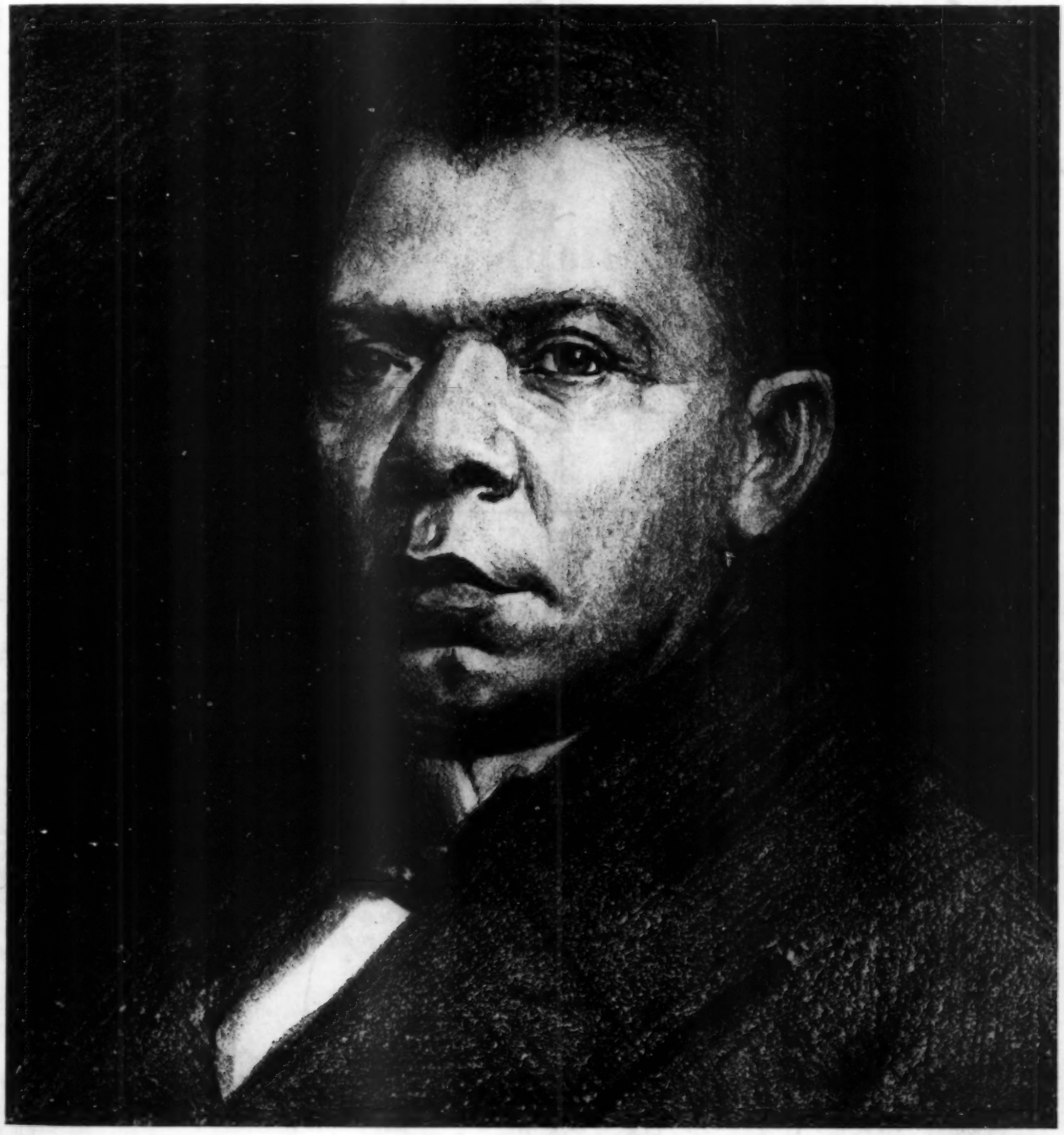

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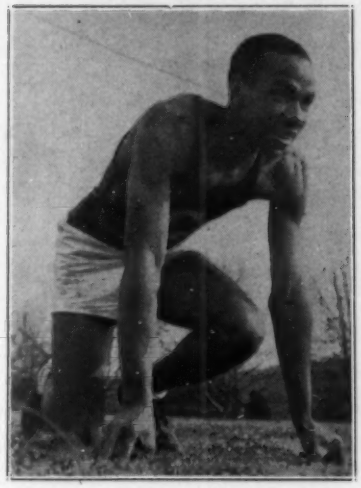

Tom East, crack 60-yard dash man of Cheyney State Teachers' College, *who has recently participated in New York Athletic Club, A.A.U. and Knights of Columbus meets in New York*

Bennett College recently received $1,000 from Mrs. Mamie B. McLaurin, an alumna, for the construction and maintenance of a walk and gateway. Miss Miriam Richards of Asheville, N. C., gave $100 toward the goal of matching the $300,000 gift of the General Education Board.

The fifteenth annual Home-Making Institute was held March 17-23. There were many notable speakers, the first being Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College.

A safety center is to be established at the **West Virginia State College** to train workers from selected colleges in safety education.

President Benjamin E. Mays of **Morehouse College** says $400,000 is needed to match a contingent gift by the General Education Board. The endowment campaign has raised $9,459,65 within recent months.

A survey of 1940 graduates shows that of the 66 seniors who completed their work last June, 19 are in graduate or professional schools; 15 are teachers; 8 have gone into business; 6 are in insurance; 2 in government service; one is a minister; 11 have secured work in miscellaneous fields; four are employed but did not state the type of work, and only two are out of work.

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THE LATE DR. N. W. COLLIER

Dr. Nathan W. Collier, for forty-five years president of the **Florida Normal and Industrial Institute,** St. Augustine, Fla., died at his home in Augusta, Ga., on February 20. He was a classmate of the late James Weldon Johnson at Atlanta University. He served as assistant principal of the school from 1894 to 1896, when it was known as Florida Baptist Academy. He became president in 1896. The institution moved to St. Augustine in 1918. Housed on 1100 acres, the plant is worth more than $500,000.

In September, 1941, **Atlanta University** will open a School of Library Science, made possible by a grant of $150,000 by the Carnegie Corporation. The School will be Type II, requiring graduation from an accredited 4-year college for admission, and offering one-year professional course for the training of librarians. The annual enrollment will be limited to twenty-five.

Three new extension courses have been added to the curriculum at **Shaw University.** They are Tests and Measurements, Public School Music and Industrial Arts.

During February a series of lectures on art was offered at **Spelman College** by H. S. Ede, English author and artist, formerly curator at the National Gallery of British Art in London.

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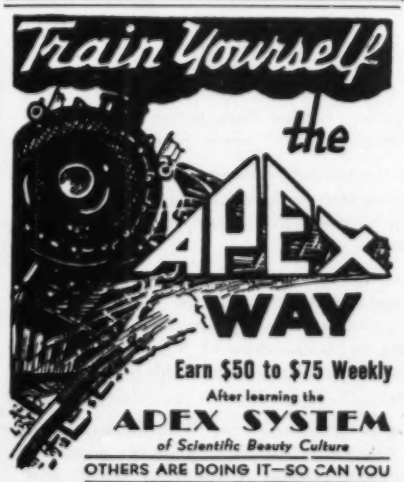

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With an enrollment of ten in the **Hampton Institute** flying class, ten graduated—giving Hampton a 100 per cent record. Each of the graduates has received a pilot's license.

Newbold Morris, President of the Council of the City of New York, has been elected to the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute.

The 15th biennial Hampton Builders' Conference met in conjunction with the National Builders' Association on February 10, 11 and 12.

Hampton announces it will award annual fellowships to outstanding students in art for the first time in its history.

Dillard University's annual exhibition of paintings by Negro artists will be held April 27 through May 10. Original paintings in oil, water color and tempera by living American Negroes which have never been publicly shown in New Orleans are eligible for competition. All entries must be in the hands of University authorities by Saturday, April 12. Prizes totaling one hundred dollars will be offered for the two best paintings.

The Arts Quarterly has permanently discontinued publication.

The sixth annual conference of The Southern Association of Drama and Speech Arts will be held April 24-26 on the campus of **Tuskegee Institute.** For the first time in its long history of service to rural folk, Tuskegee is this spring holding a weaving school on the campus. Miss Susan R. Christian is teaching the weaving. Seven new Bexell looms, each costing $113 are being used.

(*Continued on page* 142)

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MRS. LILLIAN A. ALEXANDER, *Treasurer*

Volume 48, No. 4 *Whole No. 364*

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THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910. *It is published monthly at* 69 *Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., by Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15c *a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November* 2, 1910, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879, *and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.*

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NEXT MONTH

There will be a picture section on the 349th Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Also in the May issue will be an article on the terror in Memphis.

In June, *The Crisis* will indulge in a mild celebration and a little patting of itself on the back, for it was in June, 1921, that *The Crisis* printed Langston Hughes' poem "The Negro Speaks of Rivers."

For this twentieth anniversary Mr. Hughes has written for the June issue an article, "The Need for Heroes." There will appear in a subsequent issue a new story by him entitled "One Friday Morning."

•

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Albon L. Holsey is the veteran secretary of the National Negro Business League. He has been active in Tuskegee life and in agricultural work for many years.

Joseph B. LaCour is generally considered to be the foremost Negro advertising man in America. He is advertising manager of the Washington, D. C., edition of the Baltimore *Afro-American*.

M. S. Stuart is the historian of the National Negro Life Insurance Association and an officer in the Universal Life Insurance Company, with headquarters in Memphis, Tenn. Major R. R. Wright, Sr., is the dean of Negro bankers in the U. S. and is active in many other fields of business and civic endeavors.

Louis L. Redding is an attorney of Wilmington, Delaware. Readers of *The Crisis* will remember his penetrating articles on the late Senator William E. Borah and John Nance Garner of Texas.

D. Sebastian Schiffer is in one of the Army camps in the North.

Dr. Charles Edward Russell of Washington, D. C., is one of the founders of the NAACP and a member of its board of directors. He is also the organizer of the D. C. Interracial Committee at one of whose mass meetings the speech published here was delivered.

•

Editorials

Editor, ROY WILKINS
Advisory Board: Lewis Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, William Allan Neilson, Walter White, Charles Edward Russell, Carl Murphy, John Hammond

The President Speaks

ON March 15, President Roosevelt issued a stirring call to the nation to bury all differences, to make all possible sacrifices, and to give the maximum in effort in support of the new policy of "all-out" aid to Britain. Said he:

"This decision is the end of . . . compromise with tyranny and the forces of oppression. . . . The great task of this day, the deep duty which rests upon us is to move products from the assembly lines of our factories to the battle lines of democracy—now!

"A half-hearted effort on our part will lead to failure. This is an all-out effort—nothing short of all-out effort will win.

"And so tonight I am appealing to the heart and to the mind of every man and every woman within our borders who love liberty. I ask you to consider the needs of our nation at this hour and to put aside all personal differences until our victory is won.

"There will be no divisions of party or section or race or nationality or religion. There is not one among us who does not have a stake in the outcome of the effort in which we are now engaged."

Those are fine, thrilling words from Mr. Roosevelt. The trouble is that a great many people in this country have not understood what they mean. Mr. Roosevelt appealed for *total* effort on the part of *all* the people.

The men and agencies running the national defense program are excluding one-tenth of the nation's manpower, or are consenting to that exclusion. The only crime of this manpower is that it is not white.

On the very day Mr. Roosevelt spoke Negro men were being denied employment in factories which are supposed to be intensely at work moving "products from the assembly lines of our factories to the battle lines of democracy."

It is declared that the pressing needs are for ships, more ships; for airplanes, more airplanes. Yet only a few shipyards will employ Negroes; and virtually no airplane companies will hire them.

And all the while every avenue of communication is burdened with the sickening repetition that this "effort" is to defend and strengthen democracy, and to destroy, to use the President's own words, "tyranny and the forces of oppression."

Salute to Business

THIS year marks the fortieth anniversary of the National Negro Business League, and this enlarged issue of THE CRISIS is a souvenir, in a limited way, of the progress which has been made since Booker T. Washington launched his plan.

In the history of the business league written for this number by Albon L. Holsey is the frank admission of its frail and unbusinesslike beginnings. But it has grown to be what its founder undoubtedly envisioned: an association of business firms mutually aiding one another toward greater success. It has spawned, also, associations of business men of special groups within the broad general framework.

Today our great insurance companies head a long list of businesses run by Negroes. Our banks have come through the fire of a great depression and a wave of bank failures. In the expensive and complicated publishing business, we have made a good record. Our retail establishments are numbered in the thousands.

THE CRISIS salutes Negro business on this significant anniversary and wishes for it greater successes in the next forty years.

Write a Letter

THERE is still the necessity of writing letters to Washington on the national defense program and the Negro. If plain ordinary citizens realized how important and effective their letters to Congress are we are sure they would write more often. Write to President Roosevelt at The White House, and to Sidney Hillman and William S. Knudsen at the Office of Production Management, Washington, D. C., and protest against the barring of Negro workers from industrial plants handling national defense contracts.

Write Senator Elbert D. Thomas, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C., and ask that his committee report favorably Senate Resolution 75, which will authorize a Senate investigation of the treatment of the Negro in the entire defense program.

Army Air Corps Smoke Screen

THE official announcements of the War department calling for Negro pilots, as detailed in the daily press, look suspiciously like a smoke screen to confuse and quiet Negro public opinion while doing very little about actual training of Negroes for the Army Air Corps.

As this is being written, the Army announces that its pilot training program has been stepped up to 30,000 men a year. But it plans to train *only 33* Negro pilots. This tiny number constitutes *one-tenth of one per cent* of the total annual training program. This is in the face of Army officers stating that a "serious shortage" in pilots exists.

Even so, the 33 Negro pilots will have to wait until after October 1, 1941, to begin training because their jim crow training center at Tuskegee Institute will not be ready until then—manned with an all-Negro jim crow ground personnel. Although the Army is begging the young men of the nation by radio and press to enroll for pilot training in the great centers now open, no Negroes are being sent to these centers.

Moreover, the Negroes are to be trained off in a corner by themselves for a squadron of only 27 pursuit planes. How can they be effective without training with the larger units?

Once again the Army's pattern of segregation is doing the Negroes and America an injustice. There does not appear to be any good reason why Negro boys cannot be enlisted and trained in the established centers along with whites.

Byrnes? No!

A READING of the article on Senator James Francis Byrnes by Louis L. Redding on page 113 of this issue ought to convince the hardiest skeptic of his unfitness for the high post of associate justice of the United States supreme court. He "has avowed that a citizen minority be forcibly excluded from political and social equality," says Mr. Redding . . . "can he be trusted to adjudge issues involving the applicability of the great generalities of the Constitution to a political or social right asserted by a member of that minority?" The answer is: No.

The National Negro Business League

Forty Years In Review

By Albon L. Holsey

IN reviewing the history of the National Negro Business league, it is important that its transition periods be considered in relation to the general advancement of the Negro race.

The first fifteen years properly may be referred to as the "Personality Period" because the methods and objectives were centered around the League's Founder and first President, Booker T. Washington.

In its founding, Dr. Washington had, perhaps, a dual purpose: one, to bring out into the open, examples of the rapid strides which Negroes were making in business; and the other, to provide a medium for extending the Tuskegee philosophy of racial progress through greater economic consciousness.

Early meetings of the League summoned a large following in which the program provided opportunities for successful men and women of the period to relate the story of their struggles from "rags to riches." A certain dramatic appeal enriched such portrayals when presented by men who knew little or nothing of correct stage presence but who, nevertheless, could sign checks in large figures and had sizeable payrolls. The fact that the general appearance of such individuals belied their prosperity added human interest to their recitals.

Such objectives as developing research into merchandising and advertising, the cooperative use of Negro capital for production and distribution or consumer cooperatives were not considered during the early period of the League's history.

An officer of the League, active in those early days, said that among the many who followed the League at that time were heads of some Negro schools who attended the conventions to seek Dr. Washington's assistance in securing funds for a Carnegie Library, an organ, or some other requirement for their institutions.

When C. C. Spaulding was selling insurance policies from door to door for the "struggling" North Carolina Mutual, the "big business" among Negroes included such enterprises as knitting mills in Durham, North Carolina and Ocala, Florida, a cotton oil mill in Mound Bayou, Miss., several large dry goods and grocery stores, a "Potato King," a "Watermelon King" and similar types of enterprises now almost extinct among Negroes.

The League has grown from the "personality era" of Booker T. Washington to a broad organization of all lines of business

Forty years later, Negro insurance had forged to the front of Negro business leadership and now represents the most sustained support of the League's program. Two insurance executives have headed the organization since the retirement of Dr. R. R. Moton as president of the League.

Individual Achievement

The large scale enterprises which flourished during the early years of the League very largely represented individual achievement and when the founders died or suffered reverses, the enterprises passed. Other causes for their failure would include lack of access to capital and limited managerial experience necessary for expansion, the development of mass-production and distribution which offered overwhelming competition and failure to anticipate and prepare for impending changes in the nation's commercial structure.

Under happier circumstances, the oil mills would now be selling trademarked salad and cooking oils, the knitting mills would be distributing nationally advertised sheets and wearing apparel, and the catering establishments would be expanded and linked together into a giant restaurant chain.

When Booker T. Washington passed, the League had just returned to Boston, its birth place, and celebrated its fifteenth anniversary with a review of the gains made by the race in the number of business enterprises established since the organization was founded.

Under the leadership of the late J. C. Napier, who served one term as President, and Dr. Moton, who served until his retirement in 1937, the League found it necessary to replace "the personality of the Founder" with more concrete objectives of direct service.

In the meantime, several groups which had been a part of the League's structure withdrew and set up their own special organizations. These included the undertakers, insurance companies, bankers, lawyers and others, several of whom have since become stronger, financially and numerically, than the parent organization of recent years.

The Moton Regime

During the administration of Dr. Moton, the following activities indicate the effort which was made towards more direct service.

In 1917, Atlanta, Georgia, conducted the first Negro Trade Week of record. T. K. Gibson and Harry Pace and their associates were prime-movers in this effort which was reported by Mr. Gibson during the Chattanooga Convention held the same year.

Seven years later the Standard Life was in distress and the late Heman E. Perry headed a group of Atlanta business men to Chicago for the League's Convention. Following a conference with Dr. Moton, he arranged an interview with Julius Rosenwald and later, through their joint intercession, capital from Chicago and New York was made available. However, these desperate measures came too late to "save the enterprise."

In 1927, a very ambitious program was undertaken during the Cleveland Convention. This was an attempt to raise a definite budget for maintaining a Field Organizer, publish a monthly record of Negro business progress and maintain an office.

In 1930, the Housewives League movement was started.

The fifteen year period, 1915 (the year Dr. Washington died) to 1930 marked many changes in Negro business activities. Heavy losses were sustained in some classes, while in others there were distinct gains. Heman Perry had set new standards in Negro insurance by bringing to it some of the highly trained young men of the race. Other companies followed the example and despite the liquidation of Standard Life and National Benefit, Negro confidence in Negro insurance was on the up-grade. Mistakes were recognized but net gains were made through the intelligence, character and integrity of Negro insurance executives.

Campaign for Jobs

This same period saw such rapid expansion and growth of Negro newspapers that local and national advertisers began to use their columns to reach the Negro market. There was also an influx of bright young men and woman into their editorial and advertising departments.

With an ever increasing number of educated young Negro men and women joining the ranks of job-seekers, the limited number of Negro business enterprises was unable to absorb them. Thus we found during the latter part of this period, Negroes galvanized into organized action to get employment in enterprises not operated by Negroes but which cater to their trade.

"Don't spend your money where you can't work," the Chicago Whip's dynamic slogan, worked such wonders in Chicago that other cities throughout the nation followed the example with almost amazing results. The process still goes on. Recently, the Colored Clerks Circle in St. Louis has picketed many competent Negroes into clerical and managerial jobs in that city.

Another variation of this type of offensive for jobs is the growing number of Negroes who are serving as resident dealers or salesmen for automobiles, electric refrigerators, radios, and other such nationally advertised products.

The high promise of the Dunbar National Bank with its interracial set-up gave hope that a way had been found to meet the complex problem of absorbing the increased educational fitness of a minority group by combining it with the capital and experience of the majority group. Despite the Dunbar's loss as a stimulating example of this principal, the idea has been successfully carried forward by the South Center Department Store in Chicago and other non-Negro enterprises in several cities on varying scales.

The impetus given to cosmetic production by Madame C. J. Walker has been followed by Mrs. Annie Malone, Mrs. Sarah Spencer Washington and others. Later variations include concerns like Fuller's in Chicago, or Wingate's in Philadelphia. Negro undertakers, through cohesive action, have encouraged a large number of Negroes to become manufacturers of caskets, embalming fluids, and other funeral supplies.

James A. (Billboard) Jackson has set a new high in Negro representation of large corporations. His function reaches into the realm of visualizing the Negro market on a national scale and directing merchandising and advertising procedures to reach this market for his product. Under his leadership, Negro grocery store losses through chain store competition have been greatly offset by the increase in filling stations and garages.

R. R. MOTON

The Walker Administration

Throughout all these changes, the National Negro Business League has sought to provide a medium through which pioneers and exponents of the changes could be encouraged and given a voice through its annual conventions.

As president of the League, C. C. Spaulding set a new tempo during the Houston Convention in 1938. The convention's program of former years was abandoned for the more direct approach to current problems through panel discussions and round-table conferences. New plans were devised for year-round activities, which include national observances of Negro Trade Week and the publication of monthly records of Negro business progress.

His successor, Dr. J. E. Walker of Memphis, has preserved these gains and extended them. Capable J. B. Blayton, Atlanta banker, has been made Treasurer and Dr. F. D. Patterson as Chairman of the Steering Committee has been given the responsibility of planning a budget. Robert R. Moton, Jr., has been made Assistant Secretary to devote all of his time to building the magazine mailing list and otherwise keeping alive local interest in the League's program.

A year ago, Dr. Walker headed a group of national officers which conferred with a similar group of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in their Washington Office, and a basis of cooperation between the two organizations was established.

In 1940, Mr. Spaulding established an annual award for Negro achievement in business and Dr. Patterson provided the "R. R. Moton Memorial Cup" for the city which has the largest group attendance at a League Convention.

Regional Vice-Presidents are more active than ever before in keeping up active interest in the League's work. Booker T. Bradshaw of Virginia, Willard W. Allen of Maryland, Maceo Smith of Texas, George R. Ragland of Oklahoma, A. G. Gaston of Alabama and others have set fine examples in this work.

More local organizations are actively affiliated with the League than ever before and this is reflected in the monthly reports of their activities as published in Service magazine.

President Fannie B. Peck of the Housewives' League has raised a budget to extend the movement into many cities to cooperate with the organizations conducted by the Negro business men. This organization meets annually with the Business League.

After forty years of service, the League maintains steadfast loyalty to its first basic principles of encouraging Negroes to enter the field of business, stimulating support of such enterprises, and making America aware of this progress as assurance of our capacity for more equitable participation in the economic life of our country.

SUBSCRIBE TO *THE CRISIS*

$1.50 A YEAR

NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES

For the Postal Employee and Service

Organized 1913

L. F. Ford, *Pres.*, St. Louis, Mo.
A. W. Bryan, *Vice-Pres.*, Atlanta, Ga.
R. E. L. Hutton, *Treas.*, New Orleans, La.
Thos. P. Bomar, *Secy.*, Washington, D. C.
G. N. T. Gray, *Wel. Dir.*, Washington, D. C.

THE POSTAL ALLIANCE

JOSEPH B. BROWN, *Jr., Editor* St. Louis, Mo.

Mention THE CRISIS to Our Advertisers

The Hansberrys of Chicago: They Join B

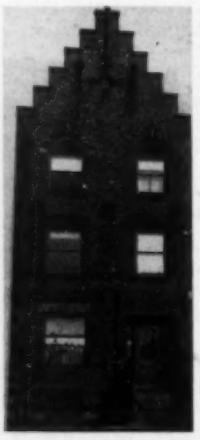
MR. and Mrs. Carl A. Hansberry of Chicago, Ill., have the distinction not only of conducting one of the largest real estate enterprises in the country operated by Negroes but they are unique business people because they are spending much of their wealth to safeguard the civil rights of colored citizens in their city, state and nation.

The properties shown on these pages are a part of the $250,000.00 worth of Chicago real estate from which The Hansberry Enterprises and The Hansberry Foundation receive a gross annual income of $100,000.00. The real estate firm makes available to Negroes with limited income apartments within their economic reach, while the profits from this enterprise are used to safeguard the Negro's civil rights and to make additional housing available to him. The Hansberrys played a very significant role in the recent Chicago restrictive covenant case before the United States Supreme Court whose decision opened blocks of houses and apartment buildings from which Negroes formerly had been excluded.

THE HANSBERRY ENTERPRISE

The Hansberry Enterprise is a real estate syndicate founded by Mr. Hansberry in 1929. From a very modest beginning, the business has grown to be one of the largest in the Mid-West. The property owned and controlled by the company is in excess of $250,000 in value and accommodates 400 families. During the past ten years the payroll and commissions have aggregated more than $350,000.00.

The offices of the Hansberry Enterprise are located at 4247 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



THE HANSBERRY FOUNDATION

The Hansberry Foundation was established in 1936 by Mrs. N. Louise Hansberry, and her husband, Carl A. Hansberry, with substantial grants of the interest from the HANSBERRY ENTERPRISES. Mr. Hansberry is the Director. The Foundation was set up as a Trust Fund and only the members of the immediate Hansberry family may contribute to this Fund. A provision of the Trust provides "That during the first ten (10) years only 60% of the income of the trust may be used, thereafter, both the income and the principal may be used, but at no time shall the principal be reduced to less than Ten Thousand ($10,000.00) dollars."

The purpose of the Foundation is to encourage and promote respect for all laws, and especially

Business Acumen with Social Vision

those laws as related to the Civil Rights of American citizens. The following paragraph taken from a letter to the Cook County Bar Association under date of April 27, 1937, gives a precise statement of the purpose and scope of the Hansberry Foundation :

"The Creators of the Hansberry Foundation believe that the Illinois Civil Rights Law represents the crystallized views of the best citizens of Illinois and were made in the best interest of the whole people of Illinois. They therefore believed, that the Civil Rights Code should be enforced; that the passiveness of any citizen should cease. Because of and in view of the foregoing premises, the Hansberry Foundation was created and now therefore announces its desire to cooperate with sympathetic public officials, associations, or organizations, likewise interested in the active enforcement of the Civil Rights Laws of Illinois and throughout the Nation. The Foundation will assume (at its discretion) a part, or all of the costs of prosecuting violations of the law wherever, and/or, whenever the authorities willfully neglect or refuse to act; and where the victims are financially unable to protect themselves."

MR. AND MRS. CARL A. HANSBERRY

The Negro Press as a Business

By Joseph B. LaCour

WHEN the difficulties and hazards naturally inherent in the newspaper business are considered, the progress of the Negro press in America during the past 25 years is just a little short of miraculous.

Starting from "scratch," without capital, experience, personnel or friends, this press has advanced to the place where a middle West Negro publisher could testify in a court proceeding during the depth of the depression that he possessed more than $300,000 in cash. In 1939 an eastern editor reported for tax purposes an income in excess of $37,000 annually, and a little over 3 years ago another eastern newspaper was able to make an expenditure of approximately $50,000 for new press equipment and the building to house it.

While the foregoing figures may dramatize the progress made by the Negro press since the humble origin of the first Negro newspaper in 1827, they do not by any means tell the entire story. This press, as distinguished from the publishing business (the fraternal religious or collegiate publications), operates without subsidy and is dependent entirely upon revenues from advertising and circulation for survival and profit, if any. It must make its way against competition of the great white dailies and radio.

In respect to the competitive attitude of the daily press, it is pertinent to mention that the alert, well-officered, and highly-trained staffs of the metropolitan dailies regard all other newspapers, regardless of their size, as competitors. Where colored people live in sizeable number, the advertising departments of the metropolitan dailies do not hesitate to remind certain classes of advertisers of their coverage of the Negro population, and their circulation departments carry on extensive promotional activities among both their colored carriers and the Negro public. Recently an important white daily in a large eastern city sent on a European tour with its four prize winning white carrier boys two Negro lads who had qualified. In southern cities the dailies have been known to carry "special" Negro sections designed to hold or increase their Negro circulations, and in many of the northern and border communities they cover Negro events with either their own or "special" Negro representatives.

The Negro press has become a big and influential business with one payroll, at least, up to $200,000 annually

Prospered in Depression

Most significant and heartening has been the advance in circulation, advertising revenues, payrolls and equipment of the Negro newspaper during the depression period of the thirties. While the white dailies were succumbing to the slow but persistent erosion of the depression, radio competition and increased labor costs, the Negro newspaper was surviving all of these things including an employee strike, doubling, and, in some cases trebling circulation, increasing its advertising linage, installing new and expensive equipment and dispatching its correspondents to Europe. Even a Negro daily newspaper was established which is still operating. While casualties among the white dailies continued, there has been among the Negro newspapers only one major failure, that of a militant Chicago newspaper a generation ahead of its public in economic thinking.

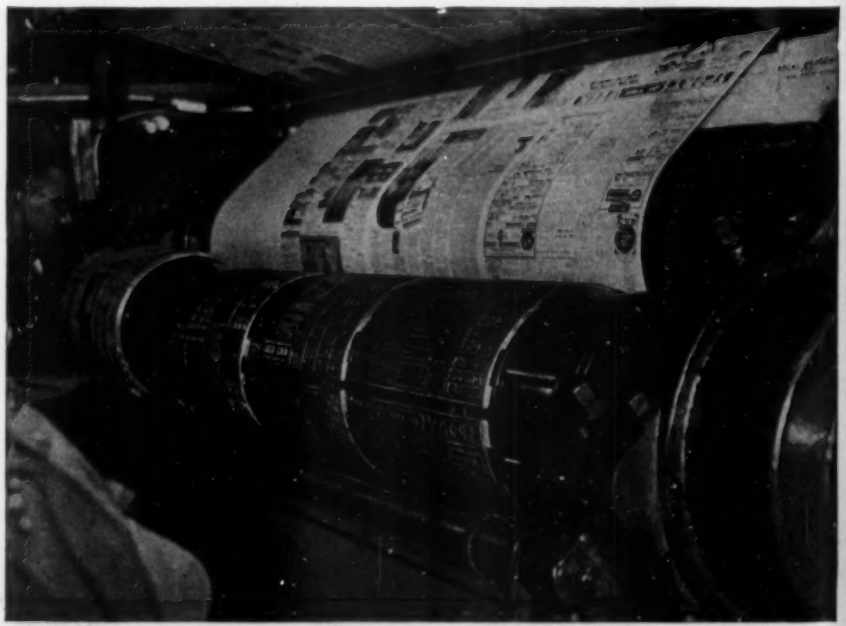
This vitality of the Negro press as demonstrated under obviously difficult conditions is the essence of its strength as a business institution. In this strength resides its economic and cultural value to the Negro group. It's axiomatic that a financially strong press can best serve the true interest of its public. This applies not only to its ability to secure and present news and features but to its ability to utter forthright and honest editorial opinion.

Like the white press, the Negro press of today manifests itself in various classifications. In the group with which the public is most familiar and which includes the Atlanta Daily World, are influential weeklies like the Norfolk Journal & Guide, the Afro-American Newspapers of Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and Richmond, the Amsterdam News, Pittsburgh Courier, Chicago Defender, Philadelphia Tribune, Kansas City Call, Houston Informer, Black Dispatch, and scores of others.

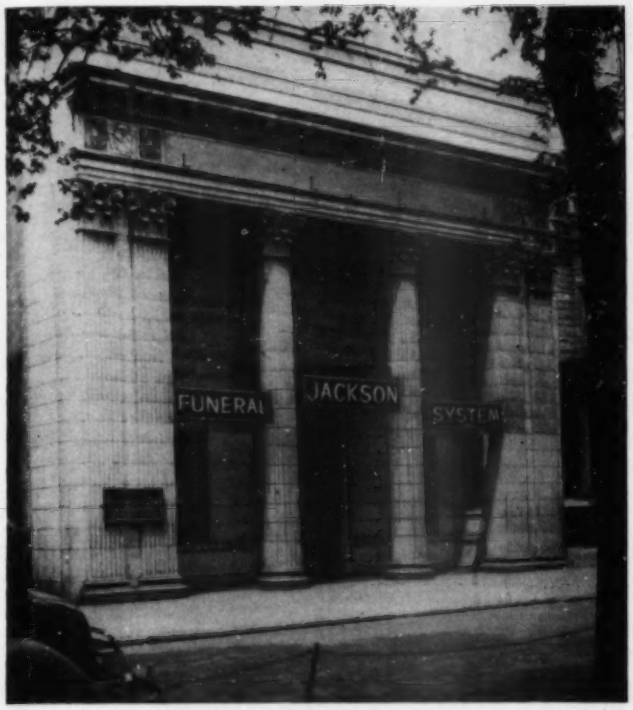
Payroll of $200,000

One of the units in the above group has an annual payroll in excess of $200,000, and plant and equipment

(*Continued on page* 141)



The larger Negro papers have high speed presses



Exterior of Jackson Funeral System Association

The Jackson Funeral System Association

THIS fine enterprise located at 4636 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois, was founded May, 1932 by Mr. Charles S. Jackson, Mr. Leonard J. Livingston, Mr. J. Joseph Johns, Mrs. Olive H. Crosthwait, and Mr. L. L. Ferguson (deceased) to fill the need of a friendly, conscientious service to those in our lower income group for lower cost burials. It operates under the supervision of the Department of Insurance, State of Illinois, and pays all claims in cash. During the few years of its existence the JACKSON FUNERAL SYSTEM ASSOCIATION has paid more than a quarter of a Million Dollars to its members in Funeral Benefits; more than a third of a Million to its employees. Its payroll, weekly to seventy-five employees, makes a definite contribution to the affairs of the Community.

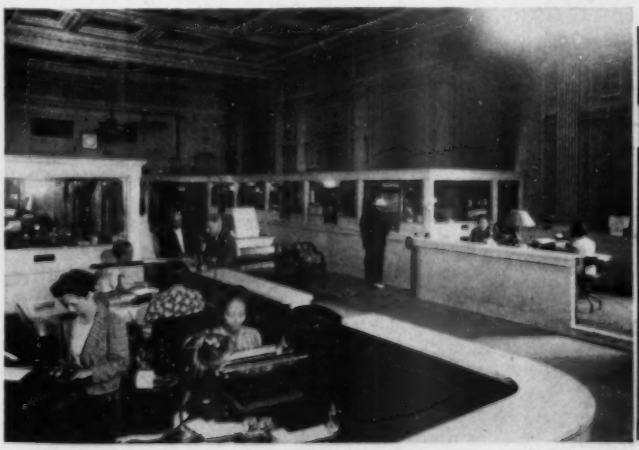
Its Directors have husbanded and conserved more than One Hundred Thousand Dollars for the sole benefit of the Society.

The JACKSON FUNERAL SYSTEM ASSOCIATION has recently made a cash purchase of its Home Office Building, and has enhanced the value many times by remodeling this already beautiful edifice. All Negro artisans were used to make these improvements.

This fast-growing Organization works continuously for the advancement of our Group and strives for Negro Economic Emancipation.

Left to right, J. Joseph Johns, treasurer; Leonard J. Livingston, secretary; Harris B. Gaines, Attny.; Olive H. Crosthwait, assistant secretary-treasurer; and Charles S. Jackson, president

Jackson F.S.A. undergoing reconstruction. Under the direction and supervision of Mr. Samuel Cheevers, General Contractor.



Interior view of Jackson F. S. A.

Jackson Funeral System Association agency force

Insurance a Natural

By M. S. Stuart

ONLY those social and economic devices that are founded in the natural necessities of human existence find a permanent place in the progress of the human race.

Life insurance is such a device. It is a *necessity* for rich and poor—not an artificial, dispensable luxury. Hence, it has survived the tests of every economic upheaval and depression, and ever grows stronger in the appreciation of succeeding generations.

Progressive peoples take greedily to life and disability insurance because it is "a natural"—a natural suggestion for security; an obvious relief for the distressed; a natural provision for comfort and happiness. It is no new-fangled contrivance of modern economic tinkers. It is time-tested and endures because it has sprung from prime necessities—a natural method of combining resources for defense against these inevitable misfortunes common to mankind.

Negroes, emerging distress-conscious from the constraints of slavery, turned readily to life and disability insurance because its provisions for coping with the emergencies caused by physical impairments were clearly and naturally practical.

Starting with the church relief societies, crude but effective units, in the free North in 1787, this type of insurance by and for Negroes has developed to a place of major importance in the economy of the race. The progress and present status of this business must, of course, be measured in figures, which often have a discouraging tendency to pass coldly off in abstractedness. The figures here quoted, however, should be pregnant with interest, not merely to those most directly concerned, but to all who are interested in the material advancement of the race.

Big Live Figures

These figures are praiseworthy to no greater extent than they represent services properly performed; obligations fully discharged, and values honestly appraised for the benefit of the policyholders whose premium payments constitute the life blood of the companies. If in the impression these figures make, vivid pictures of relief cases and their surrounding conditions do not take form to bestir the imagination, then their quotation has fallen short of its main objective.

They should be read with the thought of true service ever to the fore. The report of the Statistician to the National Negro Insurance Association disclosed that twenty-eight of the forty-six Negro life insurance companies accomplished the following results for the year 1939, to wit:

Premiums and Policyholders

At the end of the year these Negro companies were furnishing approved services in relief for 1,826,647 policyholders, who for mutual protection contributed a total of $14,297,920 in premiums. In appraising this large sum the education in frugality and habits of thrift which the constant paying of these premiums effected should not be overlooked.

Insurance in Force

The total potential resource which these thrifty people are carrying on their lives for the benefit of their heirs and beneficiaries amounted at the end of the year to $303,972,207; December 31, 1920, Negroes were insured in Negro companies in the total sum of $86,039,131. This is an increase of nearly 300% in nineteen years. Thus it appears that people of the race in their own companies are enhancing the material value of their lives for the benefit of future generations at the rate of quite 150% per decade.

These companies, servants of nearly two million policyholders, paid for the relief of the physically disabled during the year $1,973,027. This is equivalent to paying $37,942 every week in the year for physical disability. It is an average of $5420 per day. It is enough to pay 12,647 persons $3 per week every week in a year. It is equal to one weekly benefit of $3 for 657,675 beneficiaries.

To the beneficiaries of industrial policyholders, death benefits in the total sum of $1,809,396 were paid during the year. This was sufficient to pay 9046 beneficiaries $200 each. A major portion of this nearly two million dollars passed over to the support of Negro undertakers.

To the beneficiaries of ordinary policyholders, death benefits in the total sum of $625,286 were paid during the year, sufficient to pay 625 beneficiaries $1000 each.

As required and enforced by state laws and authorities, a new fund in the total sum of $1,552,605 was reserved and added to the policyholders' reserve fund, thus making a grand total of $17,880,753 which these companies have accumulated and hold in trust to assure the future discharge of obligations to policyholders.

The yearly additional deductions for reserves are either carefully computed or rigidly scrutinized by actuarial representatives of the several states in which insurance companies operate. These same authorities see to it that the reserves of life insurance companies are invested in first class securities.

To the holders of endowment policies, matured endowments in the total sum of $196,223 were paid during the year; and thus was the race made richer by the foresight of these thrifty persons.

To relieve the stress of emergencies, life insurance companies make loans to policyholders on the sole security of their policies. The total amount outstanding of such loans at the end of

(*Continued on page* 141)

THE DOMESTIC LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
of
Louisville, Kentucky

Nineteen Years of Satisfactory Service

1921—1940

●

STEADY PROGRESS

Surplus as to Policyholders	$143,237.45
Income—1940	461,256.80
Total Assets	645,917.99
Paid to Policyholders—1940	103,473.24

●

Old Line Legal Reserve — Operates in Ohio and Kentucky

Agents' Contracts Are the Best

W. L. SANDERS, *President*
R. D. TERRY, *Secretary*
J. E. SMITH, *Vice-President and Agency Director*
CLARENCE YOUNG, *Treasurer*

Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company

of Chicago

THIS concern, one of the world's largest businesses of its kind, has 214,151 policyholders and $57,161,414 insurance in force. Since its organization in 1921, it has paid $4,252,220.92 to policyholders.

During 1940 it paid beneficiaries $335,499.14; paid salaries and fees amounting to $611,685.63; had a total income for the year of $1,415,561.72; owns U. S. and other bonds worth $796,981.60; made in 1940 mortgage loans to colored home owners of $159,001.47, increasing its total mortgage loans to $531,938.17, and it has loans outstanding to policyholders, on sole security of policies, of $360,715.90. Its officers are: Harry H. Pace, President; T. K. Gibson, Chairman and Treasurer; W. Ellis Stewart, Vice President and Secretary; Earl B. Dickerson, Vice President and General Counsel; J. G. Ish, Jr., Vice President and Agency Officer, and Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Vice President and Medical Director. Its home office address is 3501 South Parkway, Chicago, Ill.

Exterior of Home Office building, located in the heart of Chicago's colored community

Officials of company's Credit Union which encourages thrift and frugality among employees

Statistical Department, which is equipped with latest Key Punch, Assorting and Tabulating machines

Partial view of home office interior, showing a part of the staff of 78 persons

Negro Banking or Banking by Negroes

By R. R. Wright, Sr.

Major Wright is the dean of Negro bankers and is president of the National Negro Bankers Association

I CONSIDER it a singular honor to be requested by the Editor of THE CRISIS to write about Negro banks or banking by Negroes. I wish I could write an article which would be informative, for I have been interested in banking by Negroes for many years; in fact, ever since, in the late 1860's, when I watched the workmen erect a sign for the Freedmens Savings Bank in Atlanta, Ga., I hoped to see Negroes doing banking on their own score.

We need not bemoan the fate of the Freedmens Savings Bank; it's fate has been the common fate of many other such worthy banking enterprises established by Negroes during the past two decades.

But, notwithstanding the catastrophies which have overtaken more than two thirds of the so-called Negro banks and over fifteen thousand so-called white banks, Negro banking is not dead. At least nine Negro banks owned and operated by Negroes are making wonderful progress.

Three of these banks: the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, N. C., the Consolidated Bank and Trust Company, Richmond, Va., the Industrial Savings Bank of the District of Columbia, have passed the million dollar mark. The other six: the Danville Savings Bank and Trust Co., Danville, Va., Crown Savings Bank, Newport News, Va., Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Co., Nashville, Tenn., Citizens & Southern Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa., Citizens Trust Co., Atlanta, Ga., Tuskegee Institute Savings Bank, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, are moving slowly, but solidly up to the million dollar mark.

Unfortunately banking in the North has been almost neglible. The Citizens & Southern Bank and Trust Company is the only bank, owned and operated by Negroes east of Washington, and North of the old Mason and Dixon line. Somehow or other the northern colored people seem to be immune to the virus of Negro banking.

Possibly there is another reason for the tardy growth of Negro banking; it is the fact that very few colored persons have been trained for banking. It is likely that not a single president or manager of a Negro bank now in existence, prior to entering banking, had any professional bank training.

Still another reason is that the colored people have not been made bank-minded; those who do save, save in the white banks or in the post office. Hence, Negro banks have a greater struggle for survival than that of white banks.

It is true that education for banking is comparatively new even among the white banks. It was only a little more than fifty years ago when the American Bankers Association inaugurated a "systematic effort to arouse public attention to the importance of providing for an extensive and more thorough professional education of our business classes."

This worthy institution, the American Bankers Association, appropriated $500,000 for scholarships for worthy (white) students in ninety-one colleges and universities. I do not know of a single college or university for Negroes that has an adequate course in banking, much less scholarships for worthy Negro students who wish to enter banking.

I believe that banking among Negroes, even in the North, offers a splendid field for our enterprising young men and women. There is no doubt of the fact that no group of people can hope to succeed in business without banking facilities.

Perhaps it is not inappropriate to relate that I entered the banking business some twenty years ago, without any banking experience and the road has been hard to travel. It has been difficult to find competent help and equally as hard to find the money to pay such as were found.

In the North where there is less segregation as to spending money, or depositing it, a bank run by Negroes has to hurdle many difficulties to attract sufficient attention to receive deposits from those for whom the bank has been established. It is true, too, that the source of income for Negro banks is often where white banks refuse Negro loans; in this way such loans find their way to Negro banks. This is especially true of loans to those in the so-called higher social brackets.

There are many such peccadillos, but they have not hindered the upward march of banking by Negroes. The banks in existence are succeeding and under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, they are as safe as the Chase National Bank or the National City Bank of New York City.

What we need now is education; business education and more business education; education to teach the public the need of supporting banking by Negroes; education which will train young colored men and women to render competent banking service.

Moseley Photo

MAJOR R. R. WRIGHT

A Picture Section of our Artillery Soldiers in the May Issue

Byrnes of South Carolina

By Louis L. Redding

To his memorable studies of the late Senator William E. Borah and John Nance Garner, Mr. Redding adds here his estimate of Senator Byrnes as revealed by his public record

ON the last day of January, 1914, the national House of Representatives listened to a bit of oratory by a thirty-six-year-old member from South Carolina. Born posthumously to a penurious widow in a family that fled Ireland during the catastrophic famine caused by the potato blight in the middle of 1840's, this slight, sharp-faced Irish-American had risen far. Considering his beginnings and background, it was an ironically incongruous and insolent speech which James Francis Byrnes was delivering. Although his not remote forebears had found haven and he, opportunity, in America, he was caustically inveighing against others to whom this country still symbolized asylum from disaster, oppression and restricted opportunity.

He indulged himself in audacious strictures against immigrants. He told how a ship load of 450, "a carefully selected class of immigrants," had landed at his native Charleston in 1906 to work in cotton mills and on the farms of South Carolina. A few years later they had all decamped from the state. Ergo, according to this descendant of refugees, immigration was a harmful failure. Ten million foreign-born had settled in the United States in the ten-year period between 1905 and 1914, inclusive,—a decade almost parallel with the period between the entry of the 450 at Charleston and the day of Byrnes' harangue to his fellow Congressmen. Yet this product of the amalgam that the foreign-born have made of America was declaring immigrants a menace because 450 had found conditions of life and labor unattractive in the old "Swamp State."

Jimmy Byrnes did not really lament the departure of the "carefully selected cargo" (his words) of foreign-born workers. This is apparent from the pseudo-sociology of the typical below-Mason-Dixon-line demagogue, with which he descants upon certain migrant groups from Europe:

> They have no capacity for assimilation with our white people. They must have some society, and we fear they would turn to the Negro race, mingle with them, and so aggravate our race problem as to make it hopeless.

Certainly it could not be said that Jimmy Byrnes had not assimilated the basic policy of the ruling class in the state his immigrant forebears had adopted: Nothing must be allowed to *spoil* our Negroes; our semi-literate white labor supply must be kept cheap, contented and docile.

He Adapts Himself

The ability to adopt, as protective coloration for his own safety and advancement, the modes of speech and conduct of whatever group seems at the time to be dominant in society is a distinguished accomplishment of "sly, able" Jimmy Byrnes. Capable of the courtliness of any fictional, bearded, bourbon colonel, his acquisition of these graces began at fourteen. At that age he went to work as an office boy in the Charleston law office of one Judge Benjamin H. Rutledge. To the latter—a prideful descendant of John Rutledge, a South Carolina signer of the Constitution, second Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, tavern brawler and non-planter owner of twenty-six Negro slaves,—Byrnes was much indebted. From him the young Byrnes acquired a manner and received much of the tutelage that was to serve him in lieu of the formal schooling early poverty caused him to miss. Today persons having congenial associations with him refer to his "undeniable personal charm."

Still another adaptation of the early Byrnes has proved important in his career. An altar boy in the church of the faith to which his Irish mother belonged, when he entered politics, he severed connection with it and sometime later became an Episcopalian. Byrnes "on the make" did not choose to be handicapped by affiliation with a religious denomination whose communicants constituted barely 1 per cent of the white electorate of South Carolina. He would not risk casting his lot with a church whose very name excited the prejudices of his state's backward citizenry.

He plumped early for Franklin D. Roosevelt. He had known the latter since World War I, when the young Mr. Roosevelt was President Wilson's Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Byrnes was a member of the important House Appropriations Committee. The South Carolinian was taken into the councils of Mr. Roosevelt prior to his momentous first inaugural. He soon came to be regarded as a confidant of President Roosevelt and a liaison officer of the latter in the Senate. Since Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal philosophy and program called for the enactment of measures inharmonious with Byrnes' expressed social and legislative views, Byrnes appeared to embrace New Dealism. In any event, he became a highly vocal protagonist of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the economic and social objectives it comprehended. He began to acquire a reputation as an articulate apostle of a new and liberal order of things in the South and the nation.

Changing Labor Views

With the luster reflected upon him in the role of favorite Roosevelt disciple and lieutenant, in June, 1935, Senator Byrnes delivered a commencement speech at the University of South Carolina. Expressing concern that the young graduates might learn more of the alphabet of the world than the "A B" they were that day receiving, (the ancient pun was his) he delivered a speech of which any liberal in New Deal ranks might have been proud to claim authorship.

He did not neglect to hold up Mr. Roosevelt as an exemplar of supreme moral courage, but the main current of his speech deplored the invalidation of the N. I. R. A. by the United States supreme court. One sees in this speech a trenchant criticism of the failure of the supreme court to interpret the Constitution in the light of current conditions, when considering the Recovery act. Looked at in retrospect, this criticism might be regarded as a forecast of the President's later plan to enlarge the court—a plan which Byrnes vigorously supported. He told his university audience:

> The immediate effect of the decision is discouraging. . . . Many employers have reduced wages. Others have returned to the longer hours of work that prevailed prior to the enactment of the Recovery Act and have dismissed employees. Longer hours of work result in increased produc-

> tion; lower wages result in reduced purchasing power. The effect is necessarily deflationary.

The Senator made it clear that he stood on the side of progressivism:

> An outstanding critic announces that the decision of the Supreme Court means a return to normal conditions existing prior to the N.R.A. If it does, then it means a return to unfair competition among employers; it means longer hours, lower wages, sweatshop practices, and child labor in industry and economic slavery upon the farm. It may mean a return to rugged individualism, but, so far as I am concerned, I prefer cooperation and prosperity to rugged individualism and poverty.

When younger by twenty years than at the time of this commencement address, Jimmy Byrnes had once on the floor of the House of Representatives posed this query:

> No matter whether or not you gentlemen from South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina and other States of the Union favor the prohibition of child labor, I ask, are you willing to surrender the right of your respective States to enact those laws in accord with your own views on the subject?

Then this request:

> I ask my colleagues on this side of the House to vote against the bill (regulating child labor).
> I am opposed to the Federal government, under the pretense of regulating interstate commerce, usurping the power of the State and fixing the hours of labor for its citizens.

Ostensibly, the South Carolina commencement audience in 1935 was listening to a statesman—a mature legislator to whom an added fifteen years in House and Senate had given not merely the prestige of a Presidential confidant. Apparently, also, the years had given him a progressive social philosophy which the young Congressman invoking State's rights to defeat federal child labor regulation, did not have. (Further evidence of the change to progressivism was offered in the same speech when he declared, "today, no thoughtful person urges repeal" of the woman suffrage amendment, which he as a Congressman had opposed.)

Fought Wage-Hour Bill

Two summers later, when the Wage and Hour bill came before the Senate, the metamorphosis of the junior Senator from South Carolina into a social-minded progressive was seen to be temporary. He forsook the President, reverted to the earlier Byrnes and doggedly fought the bill. There was a strong general belief that he was responding to the influence of the labor-sweating-textile industrialists in his state. Because of that, he found it necessary to say in the Senate that he was "not interested in what the textile industry thinks of it" (the Wage and Hour bill) but in the effect of the bill upon "small industries." Completely missing the obvious implications of his remarks, he explained that "until this week . . . when a group of citizens" visited him, he "did not know there were quite so many small industries in my State."

To this, Hugo L. Black, then a Senator from Alabama, and a few months later a United States supreme court justice, replied:

> He said a delegation of 'little men' had come up here. I wonder if they were little enough to be working in the State of South Carolina, like some I have indicated, who labor for as little as ten cents an hour and for as long as ten or twelve hours a day?

Byrnes' failure to answer this makes it appear that his interest was not as Senator Black's,

> in the little fellows who are not able to come to Washington, the little people for whom we (Messrs. Black and Byrnes and other framers of the 1936 Democratic platform) promised the Nation we would show our concern, those who work long hours, to the destruction of their health, at wages inadequate to support themselves and their children.

The difference in social outlook between Mr. Black and the junior Senator from South Carolina displayed in this dialogue emphasizes strongly their mental distance. This difference marks the distinction between a Senator whom the official author of New Dealism might properly elevate to the United States supreme court and a Senator whom he could not properly so elevate. A Senator's vote counts one among ninety-six. A supreme court justice, with one vote among nine, can sway the balance by which a humanitarian measure previously approved by Senate and House would be doomed.

Heeds Cotton Mill Owners

Appeasement of cotton mill magnates in the Carolinas, which contain more cotton mills than any other two states, has been attributed to Byrnes at other times. It was no deterrent that such appeasement involved a gratuitous slap in the face of the coal mining segment of labor. At the beginning of spring in 1937, the C. I. O., exhilarated and confident after successful skirmishes with motors and steel, was mobilizing for a drive to unionize the 450,000 workers in the southern textile industry. It sought to "level up" the lowest labor and living standards in the nation's manufacturing network.

At best, the task of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee with the taciturn, proud, pellagra-ridden workers in the Dixie cotton mills was prodigious. Having long been exposed to preachments of politicians, parsons and company-controlled newspapers on the supreme glory of being white and Dixie-born, the low-horizoned native children had developed stubborn anti-Yankee, anti-foreign and anti-Catholic prejudices. These preachments had taught them that union organizer was a synonym for atheist and Negro-lover and that the latter two add up to "Commune-ist." The benefits of collective-bargaining, brought by despised outlanders, conceivably might never have got a hearing against the "stretch-out" or against the starvation wages and body-breaking hours of the men, women, and children who tended the 19,000,000 spindles in the iron plantations of the South's lint villages.

Yet, in spite of the formidable odds favoring the cotton mill owners against inroads by union organizers, Senator Byrnes went far out of his way to shield them. When the second Guffey coal bill was pursuing a placid passage through the Senate with the purpose of formulating a previously non-existent policy, Byrnes interposed an amendment to the coal bill to bar "sit-down" strikes, then a new labor tactic. His colleagues cut into the Byrnes amendment with criticism because of its inappropriateness to men who go down in mines and the hardship with which it would oppress miners and their families forced to live in "company houses." Byrnes then proceeded to amend his amendment twice in twenty minutes. Finally, his proposal took the form of a rider to the coal bill condemning sit-downs in all industries engaged in interstate commerce and was killed by the Senate.

Rants at Negro Editors

In the summer of 1939, the Senate received from Byrnes a resolution to halve an appropriation for the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee. It should have been realized that the gentleman from South Carolina was conforming to a pattern from which his conduct, as distinguished from his words, had never veered. Geographical origin is not an infallible index to an individual's mental approach to constitutional liberties. However, that Mr. Justice Black, of Alabama, should occasion surprise in many quarters by his decisions vindicating the civil liberties of very humble citizens is meaningful. It reflects an estimate not uncommonly held of the average southerner's low regard for constitutional rights. Mr. Byrnes gave point to that estimate long before he sought to stifle the Civil Liberties Committee. As a member of the House, about a year after the end of the World War, he referred to the Attorney General the writings of certain Negro editorialists in The Crisis and

THE MESSENGER, with the request that the writers be prosecuted under the espionage act. The Attorney General's judgment as to the writings differed from Byrnes'. The latter had merely overlooked the constitutional right of freedom of the press.

In the same speech in which Byrnes proclaimed his crusade to save Negroes from "radical" Negro writers, he arrogated to himself the right to junk the Constitution and to advise the colored citizen that if

> . . . he does not care to live in this land without political and social equality, then he can depart for any other country he wishes.

for, like a bully who thinks he has a gang at his back, he added:

> . . . there are in this country 90,000,000 white people determined not to extend political and social equality to the 10,000,000 Negroes.

Looking at that, one concludes that the Senator from poll-tax South Carolina, where less than 11 per cent of the voting-age population cast ballots in the 1936 presidential election and 14 per cent in the 1940 election, was simply talking nonsense when in a radio address endorsing President Roosevelt for a third term he implied that this country could have no dictatorship because

> . . . . we have a free press, free speech and free elections.

He Fears the Negro

One searches in vain for assurance in word or deed that James Francis Byrnes can dissociate himself from the psychotic sectionalism that is the chief stock-in-trade of Dixie demagogues and keeps the South the nation's most unregenerate political and economic problem child. He is like others among the South's shock troops in Congress. His sectionalism has two principal manifestations. One is a touchy defensiveness concerning the South—and particularly his "own beloved state"—a quickness to justify and glorify, blindly, the Dixie molds and ways of life. The second is a never quiescent, though not always flaming, hatred and fear of the Negro.

Wading through a Byrnes speech against the anti-lynching bill one sees this defensive attitude. One learns that the South is "loyal and patriotic;" that in the years since the "War between the States," the South's men have fought for their country in Cuba and France; that the soldiers sent to the World War by the South, no, South Carolina, were the bravest of the brave; that the South is loyal to the Democratic party, and, though poor, has always contributed to the party war chest in campaign times, besides giving its best orators to the Democratic cause; that it required "religious prejudice, which through the ages has influenced the thoughts of mankind, to cause the South even to waver in its party loyalty;" that in South Carolina less than one-half of 1 per cent is foreign born; that lynching is caused by the "crime of rape which dethrones the reason of men;" that "in the courts of the South, the Negro has always been treated fairly," and on and on, ad nauseam, for six pages of the record.

An Army Jim Crow

The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 contains two clauses interdicting discrimination because of race or color. One of these clauses says:

> That in the selection and training of men under this Act, and in the interpretation and execution of the provisions of this Act, there shall be no discrimination against any person on account of race or color.

The operation of sectional prejudices of Congressmen of the Byrnes ilk has made these non-discrimination clauses a meaningless mockery. In 1941, as in 1917, Negroes are excluded from many branches and positions in the land and naval forces of the United States. In 1917, Byrnes opposed the conscription bill, but not from pacifist ideals or any high-minded fear that conscription might erode the free way of life of citizens in a democracy. He was opposed because:

> Under the War Department's conscription bill they would have the right to assign a (white) boy from South Carolina to serve in Company "A," Regiment "B," by the side of a Negro from Indiana. If they did this they would not have to go to Europe for war. It is true that the Secretary of War states that in the past they have endeavored to segregate the races, and he states he presumes that in the future it will be done, but yet there is in the bill nothing that would prevent it.

Fought Howard U. and Anti-lynching Bill

Such a man as Byrnes can speak of the "superior intellect and the superior educational advantages of white men" and smugly, on every occasion coming to him as a Congressman, oppose the appropriation of money for the education of Negroes at the Federal Government's Howard university. He appealed to this same "superior intellect" for reelection in 1936 with this significant statistic: that South Carolina had received $242,000,000 in relief, A.A.A. benefit payments, etc., from the New Deal, while only $10,000,000 of Federal taxes had been collected in the state. He would not enact a Federal law against lynching but would do away with that crime through having Negro publications "create a sentiment among their own people against the crime of rape." Once, in January, 1938, during a filibuster against an anti-lynching bill, when hate and venom had almost exhausted him, he was nearly frustrated at the possibility of defeat. In a frenzy, he cried:

> The Negro has not only come into the Democratic Party, but the Negro has come into control of the Democratic party. One Negro, whose name has heretofore been mentioned in the debate—Walter White,—secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People—has ordered this bill to pass. If a majority can bring about a vote, the bill will pass.

For Supreme Court—No!

Lately, James Francis Byrnes has been mentioned in connection with a vacancy on the United States supreme court bench. What technical competence this politician has for a judicial position exacting the utmost in legal learning and general erudition is, to say the least, undisclosed. His formal schooling was meagre. His legal education was obtained as a court stenographer, riding the courts of a dusty circuit in semi-literate South Carolina. He has never been a judge or a professor of law. His active professional practice in the last thirty years has been confined to the years between his defeat for a Senatorial nomination in 1925 and his election in 1931.

What intellectual integrity and temperamental fitness he has for the post are much less than matters of mystery. Can intellectual integrity be identified with a man, who, when it will enhance his prestige, proclaims adherence to certain principles and, once secure, rejects those principles? Can a man who reacts to his prejudices against a racial minority sharply, unfailingly and passionately, as does Byrnes, be expected to don emotional poise with the donning of the black robe of the judiciary? Here is a man who, as a legislator, has avowed that a citizen minority be forcibly excluded from political and social equality. Can he be trusted to adjudge issues involving the applicability of the great generalities of the Constitution to a political or social right asserted by a member of that minority? It seems impossible to answer these questions in the affirmative without a more than lurking doubt. The one clear answer is "No." By virtue of that negative James Francis Byrnes is not qualified for elevation to the United States supreme court.

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ACCORDING to C. C. Spaulding, President of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, the year 1940 was a most successful one. Referring to the annual report that appears elsewhere in this paper, President Spaulding stated: "The total gross income of North Carolina Mutual during the year 1940 was the sum of $3,057,577.60 or a weekly average of $58,799,57. Of this sum $40,599.64 was available for new investments each month. In keeping with the company's program of maintaining a balanced investment portfolio, its net income is invested weekly."

Cash and Liquid Assets

On December 31, 1940, the cash and liquid assets owned by the company totalled $1,907,229.92; including $740,063,95 in United States Government, state, and municipal bonds; $785,263.75 in FHA mortgages; $110,917.60 cash value corporation policies with other companies on lives of officers; $30,000.00 in Investment Share Certificates of Federal savings and loan Associations; and $240,984.62 in cash. During the year 1940 the company continued its established program of extending mortgage loan credit to its policyholders where the security was found to be unquestionably adequate to protect such investments, and in increasing its holdings in United States Government, state, and municipal bonds.

Dunne's Insurance Reports, Incorporated makes this statement with reference to the company's financial standing: "With cash and select securities which are the equivalent to cash, the company has liquid securities available immediately for any contingency which might arise and to give its policyholders the prompt and efficient service for which it has earned a commendable reputation."

Life Extension Service

Realizing the great loss and suffering from sickness and death that is experienced by the Negro population of America, several years ago a Life Extension Department was set up to aid and mainly to educate policyholders and the insuring public to the advantages of good health and how to obtain it. While this constitutes a service that is possibly outside the strict confines of general life insurance procedure, it has nevertheless constituted a service that has been of great benefit to the public at large. Under the direction of the department, thousands of health bulletins are released annually in an effort to teach and spread the principles of sanitation and personal hygiene as well as aid in the development of improved living and working conditions among Negroes.

Seasoned Personnel an Asset

One of the main assets of a life insurance company is a well trained and thoroughly seasoned working personnel. In this respect, of the 792 full time representatives of the company, 192 have continuous service records of from ten to forty-one years—a total of over 3,522 service years. The loyalty and efficiency of these individuals are highly commendable assets, and, in recognition thereof, they have been accorded the distinction of wearing the company's service pins. Thus, a well selected, trained, and experienced personnel is daily rendering the company's policyholders and the public an invaluable service in the selection and acquisition of insurance protection best suited to the individual need.

Policyholders Benefit

During the year 1940, $1,110,369.13 was paid to policyholders and beneficiaries, including $181,431.37 paid to living policyholders in matured endowments. Since organization over $19,400,000 has been paid to policyholders and beneficiaries and over $15,000,000 has been loaned to the company's policyholders on their homes, business houses, and policies. Thus, the service rendered by the company has not been limited to the payment of policy claims, but has supported and made possible the desire for better living.

With reference to the company and the progress it is making, President Spaulding has this to say: "As the institution passes its 42d milestone, it is most encouraging to note that satisfactory progress is being made in all phases of operation. Thus in every particular, the management is placed in better position than ever before to serve the company's 300,000 policyholders."

North Carolina Mutual closed the year 1940 with $51,228,190.00 insurance in force, and assets of $6,415,785.77.

In presenting the company's financial statement, President Spaulding emphasizes the fact that North Carolina Mutual is a purely mutual organization, and that all assets, surplus, and reserves are the sole property of the policyholders. Thus, the progress made during the past forty-two years is reflected in the benefits accruing to the policyholders who constitute the company's sole beneficiaries.

The officers of the institution are: C. C. Spaulding, President; W. J. Kennedy, Jr., Vice President and Secretary; E. R. Merrick, Vice President and Treasurer; R. L. McDougald, Vice President; Clyde Donnell, M.D., Vice President and Medical Director; W. D. Hill, Assistant Secretary and Comptroller; M. A. Goins, Assistant Secretary; G. W. Cox, Vice President and Agency Director; D. C. Deans, Jr., Assistant Director of Agents; J. L. Wheeler, Assistant Director of Agents; A. T. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary and Actuary; A. J. Clement, Sr., Director; Bessie A. J. Whitted, Cashier; J. S. Hughson, Assistant to Treasurer; C. C. Spaulding, Jr., Assistant to Treasurer.

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Abstracts From 42d Annual Statement
as of December 31, 1940

ASSETS

Cash	$240,984.62
Bonds and Stock	1,382,672.87
Loans on Policies to our Policyholders	821,784.28
Mortgage Loans	2,392,545.82
Collateral Loans	21,108.86
Real Estate	1,212,224.07
Interest and Rents Due and Accrued	52,817.84
New Due and Deferred Premiums	180,729.81
Cash Value Corporation Life Policies on Officers	110,917.60
TOTAL ASSETS	$6,415,785.77

LIABILITIES

Statutory Policy Reserves	$5,615,192.32
Other Policy Reserves	19,864.26
Reserve for Claims Unreported and Outstanding	89,000.77
Interest and Premiums Paid in Advance	52,384.82
Employees Retirement Fund	77,236.57
Reserved for Taxes and all other Liabilities	97,308.84
Reserve for Contingencies	89,404.06
General Voluntary Reserve and Surplus	375,394.13
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$6,415,785.77

Insurance in Force - - - **$51,228,190.00**

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Prize-winning Poem

Sunset

It grieves me that this glory soon must fade
To nothingness, that this entrancing hour
Of opalescent splendor was but made
To bloom, then yield unto a stronger power;
Deep shadows, safely hidden since the dawn
Now stealthily begin to form, and rise;
Until, at last, the lingering light has gone
From all the snow-crowned peaks against the skies.

Then, stealing up behind the Western wall,
There comes a flood of pale, pure, golden light
As if, from far away, a trumpet call—
Had somehow stayed the onrush of the night;
A sudden star shines through the dusk to mark
The end of radiance, and it is dark!

—D. Sebastian Schiffer

This poem won the prize of $10 in The Crisis *poetry contest which closed February 1. The prize was offered by Dr. Charles Edward Russell, of Washington, D. C., who wanted to encourage the writing of good poetry by Negroes. More than 125 poems were submitted. Seven honorable mentions were selected. These will be printed in the May issue.* The Crisis *extends its congratulations to Mr. Schiffer.*

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Mr. Charles D. Murray, Sr., Founder and Owner of the Murray's Superior Products Company, in his private office
Center: Mr. Joaquin Pelayo, head of the Foreign Department, who contacts and negotiates with all foreign concerns

Charles D. Murray Sr. Ha

THE widespread knowledge that, all things being equal, the well-groomed man will go farther in life than the shabby and disheveled one, is the fundamental fact upon which the growth of Murray's Superior Products Company has been based. Charles D. Murray Sr. realized a generation ago that colored men no less than white men were, as a rule, increasingly concerned about their personal appearance. It was easy enough for other men to obtain a pomade which would give their hair that glistening, well-dressed appearance, but somewhat difficult for Negroes. True, there were various concoctions on the market designed for the colored trade, but they contained deleterious chemicals injurious alike to hair and scalp. The time was ripe for a product that would give the desired results and without danger.

Thus, Murray's Superior Products Company was born with the idea of improving the appearance of the male Afro-American's hair. Beginning very modestly, the business grew rapidly. Today its spacious offices and workrooms occupy several thousand feet of floor space at 3610–12–14–16 South Cottage Grove Avenue, in the City of Chicago, Ill.

Misses Edith Lautier and Williemay McCutcheon, Bookkeeper and Secretary, respectively

Reception and Directors' Room leading to the private office of Mr. Murray, Sr.

Charles D. Murray, Jr., General Sales and Advertising Manager, who interviews all salesmen and transacts all matters pertaining to advertising

Made Neatness International

Each day trucks loaded with Murray's Hair Pomade and other toilet articles leave the plant for the freight and express depots of the city addressed to cities and towns in every part of the country where colored people live.

The success of the business can be attributed to Mr. Murray's policy of maintaining excellent quality, colorful packaging and persistent advertising. In every section of the country where Negroes live in any numbers you will find Murray posters on billboards. In newspapers and magazines you will find his display advertisements. In almost every drugstore Murray products are for sale and attractive placards announce the fact.

Always on the alert to expand his market, a couple of years ago Mr. Murray made an extensive tour of the Caribbean region appointing representatives and establishing agencies. Today Murray Superior Products are being sold in all Latin American countries, many parts of Africa and wherever else the Negro male is eager for a neat appearance. It can truthfully be said that Charles D. Murray Sr. has made neatness international.

Miss Freida Allimono who writes the orders and keeps files and records of all Murray's Superior Products Company's customers

Riley W. Seay, Head Shipping Clerk, in a section of the shipping room, from where orders are shipped to all parts of the world

All photos by A. Cyrus Adams, Chicago

The Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Inc.

THE officers of the Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Incorporated, the race's oldest existing legal reserve life insurance company operating in America, endorse fully the progressive and enterprising spirit of THE CRISIS in commemorating the 82nd birthday of the incomparable Dr. Booker T. Washington, the 75th anniversary of the American Negroes' freedom from physical bondage and, also, the 40th anniversary of the founding of the National Negro Business League by Dr. Washington.

In view of the past contentions of the thousands of friends of Dr. Washington and the National Negro Business League, on the one hand, and of those of THE CRISIS and the N.A.A.C.P., on the other, this venture on the part of THE CRISIS is the best evidence that while the two groups approached the many problems of the American Negroes since their freedom from different angles, yet they had the same objective—preparing and enabling them to attain to and enjoy every economic, civil and personal right enjoyed by every other free American, and as guaranteed by the National Constitution.

Possibly, the Negro business elements of the race have always had a deeper realization of the difficulties facing it in its endeavor to become economically and politically as well as physically free by this division in the endeavors put forth by the contending groups, than many of the other groups. The business elements have faced daily the distrust, frustration and other evil effects of divisions in the homes and communities and, therefore, rejoice to see the mirage of the happy future that is opening to the race by this unique gesture of THE CRISIS.

The officers of this corporation are likewise proud that the promoters of it had an abiding faith in the possibilities of the insurance business as an economic lever for the race and that they have been the recipients of their mantles, and also have this opportunity to account briefly, not only to its policyholders but the race as a whole, their stewardship. This Company, although operating in just one state and the District of Columbia, has achieved results that should inspire the on-coming men and women of the race with courage to attempt to make during the next 50 years records or achievements in business, science, statesmanship and culture far surpassing anything dreamed of by the pioneers during the periods covering the lifetime of Dr. Booker T. Washington and the National Negro Business League.

The sound assets of this pioneer race insurance company are nearing the million-dollar mark, and these assets embrace investments in selected bonds of the Federal, State, City and County governments, well-placed mortgages on race homes, churches, schools and the like, ample cash deposits in sound race and other banks and trust companies, and well-placed and modernly-constructed office buildings—the latter providing not only spacious and modern facilities for the conduct of the Company's own business throughout the territory covered by it, but also affording unusual opportunities to other race professional and business elements. But the officers of this Company glory mostly in the fact that each year during its 48 years of continuous operation, its principal achievement has been liberal claim payments to its policyholders, and dignified and profitable employment to thousands of young race men and women. It has paid over $8,000,000 in claims to living policyholders and the claimants of deceased ones and has insurance in force in excess of $5,000,000.

The above results have accrued by the efforts of one group in—as stated above—just one state and the District of Columbia with a start of a $5,000 capital and seven employees during its first year; but during the past 48 years, it has accumulated a paid-in capital of $150,000 and now employs 250 to 300 well-trained and loyal young race men and women and does a business running from $500,000 to $1,000,000 per year. Surely, the late Dr. Washington and his co-laborers in the National Negro Business League, if living, would say, well done—but the present day young race men and women, with the foundations laid by many race pioneers in spite of the greatest difficulties and handicaps—should in each decade from now on attain to heights in race endeavors that will eclipse anything done by their forebears.

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Marshall - - - - - - - - - Texas

Mention THE CRISIS to Our Advertisers

Home Office Building of Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Inc., northwest corner, Third and Clay Streets, Richmond, Va.

Norfolk, Va., Building, 526–28 E. Brambleton Ave.

Washington, D. C. building, northwest corner, 7th and T Streets, N.W.

View of first floor lobby of Home Office Building, showing marble floor and wainscoting, elevator, stairs, mail chute and box

View of portion of Accounting Department, 3rd Floor

Cashier's and Agents' Departments, Richmond District, 2nd Floor

Brown Bomber Bread

NEW YORK boasts of the country's largest Negro-owned and operated commercial bakery, manufacturers of the Brown Bomber Bread.

The Brown Bomber baking company owned by Macy Mc. O'Neal was started in February 1939 as a jobbing concern in which the operators of a large baking concern (white) made a contract with Mr. O'Neal to supply him with the bread and promotion expense. This basis gave the appearance of trading as a Negro concern.

The company started with two used trucks and through several additions by December, 1939, there were ten trucks operating.

In December, 1939, Mr. O'Neal came to the New York Amsterdam News to request credit for two pages of advertising. Credit was granted but when copy was submitted it was found he wanted two pages to advertise the sale of stock in his own company which at that time he had incorporated. Because of the nature of the ad, copy was rejected.

Mr. O'Neal requested the support of Drs. C. B. Powell and P. M. H. Savory to look into the proposition with a view toward organizing and financing the stock corporation. Study of operations of the company for the first eleven months revealed it had done a gross business of $60,000 and was indebted to

Weighing the dough to insure accuracy in proportion and consistency for each batch

L. to r. front: D. N. Yearwood, Director; C. B. Powell, Treas. and Chairman Bd. of Directors; P. M. H. Savory, Pres. and Asst. Secy.; Robert Chapman, Gen. Mgr. and Secretary; Frank Oxley, 1st Vice Pres.

Back row, l. to r.: Directors Rubin I. Bennett, Errol A. Thompson, J. Owens, Henry Benn, Walter Blair, J. T. W. Granady

Dough about to be removed from the mixer

Part of the fleet of new trucks

the white baking concern in an amount over $10,000, with a contract to purchase their bread for five years. Drs. Powell and Savory advised Mr. O'Neal that they would be interested in the organization of the newly incorporated company if they could purchase this contract permitting the company to purchase bread at their pleasure. This contract was purchased and the stock capitalized at $100,000 sold to friends and directors without a public sale.

The Brown Bomber Baking Co., Inc. started manufacturing its products in its own fully equipped baking plant at 1328 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, in June 1940 (see pictures). The company now operates 17 trucks, has 80 employees and is doing an average monthly business of $16,000.

The Brown Bomber products include large white loaf, small white loaf, whole wheat, cracked wheat, rye; restaurant pullman one, two, three and four pound loaves; and doughnuts.

Officers and Directors of the Brown Bomber Baking Co., Inc. are C. B. Powell, Treasurer and Chairman of the Board of Directors; P. M. H. Savory, President and Assistant Secretary; Frank Oxley, 1st Vice President; Robert Chapman, Secretary and General Manager; D. N. Yearwood, Rubin I. Bennett, Errol A. Thompson, J. Owens, Henry Benn, Walter Blair, J. T. W. Granady, Arthur Gray, Mrs. Lester A. Walton, L. A. Waller, V. McKinley Wiles, Neslie D. Gunthorpe, and St. Elmo Taylor, all directors.

Harlem lassies helped to carry on a community education program

Johnson One-Man Show Opens in N. Y. May 4

A one-man show of painting to be given by W. H. Johnson beginning May 4 at the Alma Reed galleries, 46 West 57th Street, New York City, will give New Yorkers an opportunity to see the work of this South Carolina-born painter as developed by his many years of study and painting in Europe.

Mr. Johnson first studied at the National Academy of Design 1921-26, where he won many minor prizes. Through the kindness of a friend Johnson was sent abroad where he visited the great Negro artist, Henry O. Tanner, in France and gave a one-man show in Paris in 1927. He travelled and studied in Europe, returning to America in 1929 where he won a gold award in the Harmon Foundation competition. After little more than a year at home he returned to Europe and settled in a Danish fishing village, devoting himself to landscape work. He travelled over the continent and down into Northern Africa, making his way finally back to the north European countries where he exhibited in Copenhagen, Oslo, and Stockholm, where his show was opened by the American ambassador.

Since his return to America in 1939 Mr. Johnson has had some work on exhibit here and there. One painting was in the art section of the American Negro Exhibition in Chicago during the summer of 1940.

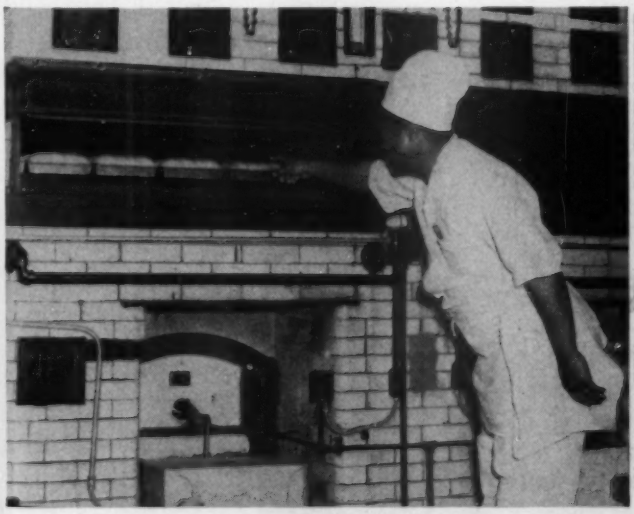
Of his work shown here in 1939, the New York *Post* critic said: "William H. Johnson, born in South Carolina, is strongly attached to the Scandinavian expressionist tradition that comes down from Edward Munch. His handling of water color and graphic techniques together is especially fine. His show at the Artists gallery reveals a strong personality."

Humor

I'll knead your dough and bake your bread
Oh yes;
I'll nurse you and change your bed
Oh tenderly;
I'll soothe and flatter you when your hopes are dead
Oh gladly;
I'll rear your children and they'll be well-bred
Oh surely;
But lest I contaminate you—I'll sit in the rear . . .
But yes!

—Odella Phelps Wood

Pass your copy of The Crisis on to a friend

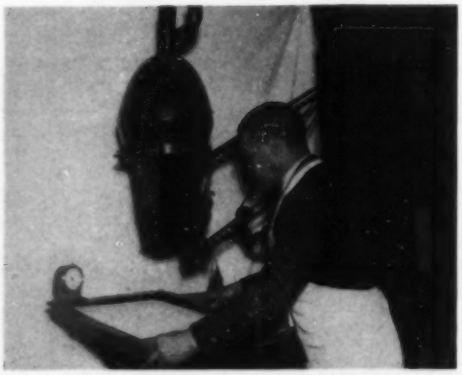


Baker placing the bread in the oven

General Manager Robt. Chapman (center) confers with Asst. Herbert Romero and the head baker, (left) checks over production reports

THE ALLEN E. COLE STUDIO, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Reception Room



Enlarging Room

Located at 9904 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, O., the Allen E. Cole Studio has for many years specialized in fine photography. It boasts the finest and most modern equipment and is manned by an expert staff.

Operation Room

Finishing Room

RILEY & BROWNE, Incorporated

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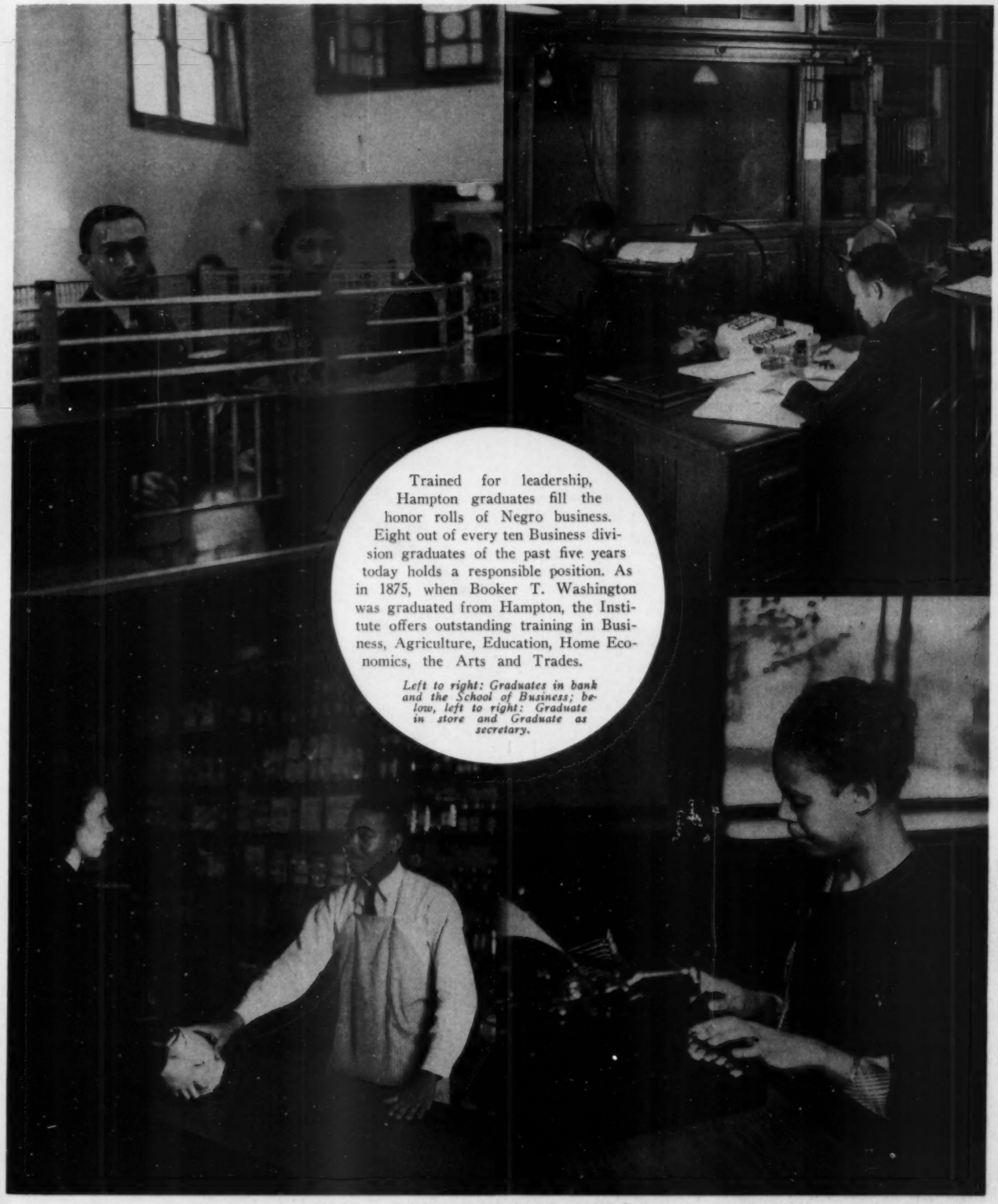
This corporation is one of the largest real estate firms in the middle-west, specializing in property management and insurance. Numbered among their clients are residents of all parts of the country whose real estate holdings are located in Chicago.

W. H. Riley
President

W. Y. Browne
Vice-President

103 East 47th Street
Chicago, Ill.

LEADERS IN NEGRO BUSINESS . . .



Trained for leadership, Hampton graduates fill the honor rolls of Negro business. Eight out of every ten Business division graduates of the past five years today holds a responsible position. As in 1875, when Booker T. Washington was graduated from Hampton, the Institute offers outstanding training in Business, Agriculture, Education, Home Economics, the Arts and Trades.

Left to right: Graduates in bank and the School of Business; below, left to right: Graduate in store and Graduate as secretary.

. . . Trained for Better Living at Hampton Institute

Book Review

CONCERNING A POET AND A CRITIC

HEART-SHAPE IN THE DUST. **By Robert E. Hayden. Detroit: The Falcon Press, 1940. 63 pp. $1.50.**

DUNBAR CRITICALLY EXAMINED. **By Victor Lawson, Washington: The Associated Publishers, 1941. XVI+151pp. $2.00.**

The first title is a collection of poems by Robert E. Hayden. The second is a critical examination of the writings of Paul Paurence Dunbar. Mr. Hayden is a young Negro poet, a native of Detroit, who has already published many of his poems in the periodicals and who while a student at the University of Michigan won the Hopwood Award for his verse. Mr. Lawson professes English at Virginia Union University. He wrote his essay on Dunbar as his Master's thesis under Professor Sterling Brown of Howard.

Mr. Hayden has lyrical ability and his poems are readable though many of them are banal and lacking in real poetic fire. Probably the best piece in the book is the initial "Autumnal." It sings itself into the soul of the reader. "To a Young Negro Poet," though imitative in theme, is good too. The poems which especially appealed to me were "Gabriel," "Speech," "Shine, Mister?" and "These Are My People," a mass chant. Mr. Hayden does not write as a Negro poet over-sensitive of the wrongs of his race, but as a sensitive singer poetically aware of the ineffable beauties of nature and love and life. Social, economic, and racial themes are handled with a deft ironic touch hesitatingly suggestive of the tragedy which lies beneath the oft glittering surface. Most of the poems are short lyrics. Mr. Hayden is a poet worth watching.

The Negro critic who would write critically of "This Negro Singer," as James D. Corrothers dubbed Dunbar, must be something of an intellectual funambulist. If he admits that Dunbar was hardly more than second-rate, he brings down upon his head the wrath of the racial chauvinists. They will claim that he is trying to give an appraisal of the Negro bard which will satisfy white critics. On the other hand if his praise is fulsome he will make the critical reader suspect his bona fides as a neo-Arnold. Race proscription has made it extremely difficult for Negro critics to appraise their writers objectively and fairly. The late Mr. Brawley tried to dodge Dunbar's literary mediocrity through the *ignoratio elenchi* that even white America had produced no first-rate poets. No informed person expects the American Negro to produce even first-rate American poets just yet; he cannot until a greater social and economic freedom allows him to turn his maieutic attention from the wrongs of his race to the beauties of verse. When Negroes apologize for the mediocrity of their writers (and they need no apology) they are unconsciously accepting the Nordic theory of their inferiority. One has only to look at Pushkin in Russia or Darío in Nicaragua or Gonçalves in Brazil to see that it is environment and not race that largely explains a poet's literary status.

As over compensation for white ridicule, Negro critics for years indulged in nothing but fulsome praise of Dunbar and all his doings. But with the increasing intellectual and emotional independence of Negroes our younger critics are beginning to look at our artists in a more coldly intellectual light. Just as the first serious critical notice of Poe came from France so did the first extended critical notice of Dunbar come from that same country. Louis T. Achille, now a teacher of French at Howard and a French colonial Negro, published his critical appraisal in 1934 in Paris. Since then Professor Sterling Brown of Howard has given us short critical appraisals of Dunbar's writings in *The Negro in American Fiction* and *Negro Poetry and Drama.* Mr. Eugene Gordon gave a *soi-disant* examination of the writings from the Marxian point of view. But the first full-length, critical examination of Dunbar's writings is the one under review.

Professor Lawson divides his study into five chapters. In the first chapter he examines "The Dunbar School of Poetry: Literary English." Our author gives a brief survey of the chief romantic themes as handled by the major and minor romantic poets of the eighteenth century. "The poetic material of Dunbar's school had reached heights of expression probably never to be excelled or equalled; the themes had been treated over and over again, so that set conventional mannerisms, 'cliches,' had developed to dampen the original lyric ardor of the poet. Dunbar, in his poems in literary English, faced the problem of revitalizing or modifying the ex-

(*Continued on page* 134)

Mammoth Life and Accident Insurance Company

For more than a quarter of a century, Mammoth Life, whose home office in Louisville, Ky., is shown above, has rendered conscientious service to thousands of satisfied policyholders in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. It offers most liberal and modern contracts, and thousands of thrifty citizens in its territory have availed themselves of its protection.

Mention THE CRISIS to Our Advertisers

Tuskegee Inspires Community Business

Showing view of the Peoples Cooperative Grocery Store which opened here January 1, 1941. The volume of business has increased each month. This store is meeting a community need and the outlook for expansion is most encouraging

THE founder of Tuskegee Institute was also the founder of the National Negro Business League, and it was always his wish to see Negro business increase all over the country. He gave the graduates and members of the Institute community every possible encouragment to establish various businesses here. In reviewing the past forty years' achievements of the League it is interesting to observe that Negro business in the Tuskegee Institute community has exemplified in a practical way the philosophy of the League as set forth by Dr. Washington.

Under the administration of Dr. Robert R. Moton and Dr. F. D. Patterson, community business has expanded and prospered to such an extent that a recent survey of the Negro businesses in the community shows six filling stations, four shoe shops, three grocery stores, one drug store, two clothing stores, three beauty shops, two cleaning and pressing establishments, three barber shops, four cafes, one bank, two undertaking establishments, one general insurance company, one real estate office, the Curtis manufacturing company, for the manufacture of peanut products; one building and loan association, one photographic studio, one candy shop and one nursery and flower shop.

The Tuskegee Cooperative Building and Loan Association which was organized on December 27, 1894, has been a successful business venture since date of organization. Many home owners in the Institute community owe their security to the investments made in the Tuskegee Building and Loan Association, which recently moved into its own home—a handsome two story brick building situated in the business district, near the Institute. The present strength of the assets of the Association amount to more than $100,000.00. The Association has never missed a dividend. Last year a dividend of four per cent was paid to its stockholders of record. The officers have recently begun an expanding program in order to serve a larger area in this vicinity.

Situated on a corner of the main street of Tuskegee Town (one mile from the Institute) is the Wilborn Grocery Store. This is the oldest Negro business enterprise in the Tuskegee vicinity, and while it is not strictly speaking in the Institute community it seems part and parcel of the community nevertheless. Its present proprietor lives in the Institute community. The Wilborn Grocery Store was established by Mr. A. J. Wilborn in 1887 who graduated the next year from Tuskegee Institute. In the course of years Mr. Wilborn built up a thriving business which at his death went to his foster son, a Tuskegee graduate, and now is

(*Continued on page* 140)

The Greenwood Store, Irene B. Boroughs, proprietor, is one of the largest and best stocked drug stores in this section. The establishment recently received a high business rating. Efficient service and high quality of goods are watchwords of this successful and expanding business. Miss Boroughs is a Tuskegee graduate as was also her brother William L. Boroughs, a veteran of the First World War, who successfully conducted the business until his death in January, 1938

The A. M. E. Zion Quarterly Review

The A.M.E. Zion Quarterly Review was founded in 1890 by the late Bishop George Wylie Clinton. For many years he felt the need of a religious magazine which would encourage Negro theologians and thinkers in every field of knowledge to write for the stimulation of the religious leaders of our people. At the time he conceived the idea of such a publication there was no such magazine published by Negroes. During the fifty-one years since its founding the A.M.E. Zion Quarterly Review has encouraged the production of a body of religious literature which continues to influence the thought and life of Christian leaders on four continents. Some of its former editors were the Hon. John C. Dancy, Bishop Lynwood Westinghouse Kyles, Bishop C. C. Alleyne, Dr. W. O. Carrington, Dr. Polk Knox Fonvielle. The present editor-manager is the Reverend James Clair Taylor, who is also the pastor of the A.M.E. Zion Church at Paterson, N. J.

REV. TAYLOR AT HIS DESK

Congratulations

to the Negro Business Anniversary Program • 75 Years of Negro Business • 40 Years of the National Negro Business League

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Member: National Negro Insurance Association

Thirty-fifth Business Year

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Are You One?

ENDOWMENT • HEALTH

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FREE MEDICAL AID

150 Negroes Employed

Opportunities for Permanent Employment of Negro Youth in Maryland

WILLARD W. ALLEN

President and Real Estate Broker

Mention THE CRISIS to Our Advertisers

A Call for *Real* Unity

By Charles Edward Russell

Fellow Americans:

I suggest that candidly and with calm reasoning we face the actualities of the situation that now confronts us.

With eloquence and moving appeal the President of the United States has summoned the nation to arouse itself before the gravest emergency in our history. He has pleaded with us for unity, service and sacrifice in this crisis and his clarion call has been echoed through the press, the radio and every other means of public communication. A great cry goes up for a united nation, shoulder to shoulder, one indivisible front to save the Republic, "All out! All out!" All together, great and small, workers and capitalists, one united land. No more partisan antagonisms; all for one and one for all!

Yes. And then we discover that there is no such union and no such patriotic brotherhood, because one-tenth of the population of this country is marked, branded, set apart and denied any share in the national defense on any terms of equality with the rest.

One-tenth of the population. For what reason are the people comprising this ten per cent thus stigmatized, dishonored and denied the right, enjoyed by all others, to serve their country?

Are they, for example, not Americans? Are they aliens or foreigners?

On the contrary, they are far better entitled to be called Americans than nine-tenths of the persons that would segregate them. They and their ancestors have been here more than three hundred years. Excepting only the aborigine Indians, there are no persons better entitled to the American title. Your ancestors, for example, have been here three times as long as mine. Nobody questions my right to be deemed an American, nobody calls me an "Europo-American," nobody wants to exclude me from service to my country.

Is it, then, that these deliberately branded helots are lacking in loyalty and devotion to the Republic? Is there any lurking treason among them?

On the contrary, they of all residents of the country are most distinguished for unswerving and unselfish devotion to it. By it they are treated badly, often deprived of their constitutional rights, despised, down trodden, lynched, kept in economic servitude, and yet they remain flawlessly loyal.

Is it that they are lacking in courage and the ability to make efficient soldiers?

This is an address, under the whole title of "National Unity, National Defense, and the Color Line" delivered by Dr. Charles Edward Russell, at a mass meeting in Washington, D. C., January 26, 1941, called to protest discrimination in the military service of the United States. In it Dr. Russell, a veteran and uncompromising campaigner for truth and justice, and a founder of the NAACP, strikes at the evil in race prejudice in a fiery and stirring pronouncement

On the contrary, they have a long and splendid record of service on the battlefield. The first blood shed for American liberty was the blood of one of them. In every war their country has fought, they have been conspicuous among its defenders. Two hundred thousand of them volunteered, when they were allowed to do so, in defense of the national government in the Civil War and fought with such bravery and efficiency as to wring praise from their detractors. In the war with Spain and the World War, it was troops of these people that most added glory to the name of the American soldier.

Is it that they are incapable, mentally deficient, less than other men endowed with capability?

On the contrary, they have made such a record for achievement as has not been known among any other people. Starting seventy-five years ago with literally nothing but their bare hands, denied until that time—legally denied—the least chance of the least education, in seventy-five years they have won to performance in every avenue of worthy human endeavor. In science, in art, in literature, in music, at the bar, they have produced exponents and exemplars of unquestionable attainments. In the face of prejudice, hatred, every conceivable obstacle, every disadvantage, they have done all this in seventy-five years.

Well, then, what is their disability? Wherein have they offended? Why at this time of national crisis are they denied other service than rubbing down horses and cleaning spittoons.

This is their crime and this alone, that they are of a darker complexion than the rest—this, in democratic America, enlightened America, world leader America. They did not choose their complexion, they did not incur it. What matters that? They have it. Therefore, let them be excluded from the citizenship that is their right by birth. Suppose a law or a decree should thus set apart to be national door mats all persons that have blue eyes. We should call such a proposal the craziest ever known. It would be no more crazy than the same segregation on the basis of complexion.

Why, then, does a superstition so stupid, silly and childish still persist? Why does it control the policy even of our government?

It persists solely—and most significantly—because of the survival of old, fetid, nauseous caveman Snobbery here in free America, democratic America, enlightened America. Simply that and

(*Continued on page* 141)

75 Years Continuous Service

Field of

Fraternal Insurance

I. O. of St. Luke

HEADQUARTERS

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Celebrating its

DIAMOND JUBILEE

August 1941

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MAGGIE L. WALKER

"St. Luke Inspiration"

HARRY B. BRAXTON
R. W. G. Chief

HATTIE N. F. WALKER
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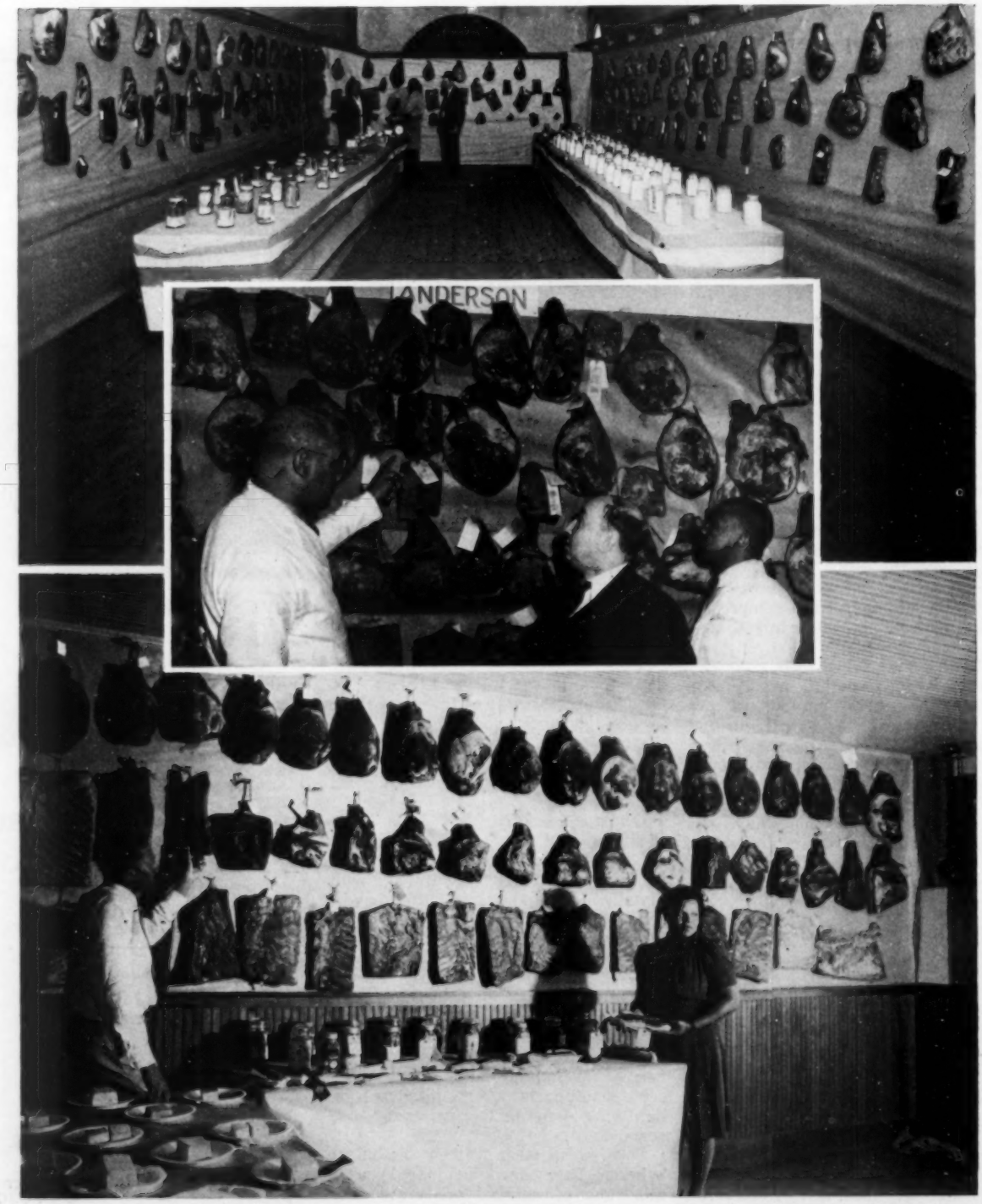
Texas Farmers Specialize



Austin County Meat and Home Products Show, John H. Williams, County Agent and Vera S. Dial, Home Demonstration Agent. (Center) Sweepstakes Winner in the Northeast Texas District Meat Show, from left to right, H. S. Estelle, northern division District Agent, J. P. Davis, Head Field Officer, AAA, Little Rock, Arkansas; F. J. Robinson, County Agent for Anderson County who is sweepstakes winner; top, Brazos County Meat Show, R. A. Sanders, County Agent

In Meat and Poultry

Top left and center: Poultry and Meat products of the Anderson County Meat Show of which F. J. Robinson is County Agent and I. S. Kinchion, Home Demonstration Agent; bottom and upper right: Mattress work in Washington County
(Courtesy Prairie View State College)

Book Reviews

(*Continued from page* 128)

pression of the romantic themes if he was to produce remarkable poetry rather than romantic echoes." But with all his strivings Dunbar, as the second chapter proves ("Dunbar's Poems in Literary English"), produced "in literary English the romantic echoes" of his masters.

The third chapter examines "The Dunbar School of Poetry: Dialect and Humor." Professor Lawson studies some of Dunbar's predecessors and contemporaries in the use of dialect: J. A. Macon, Joel Chandler Harris, Frank Stanton of Georgia, Thomas Nelson Page, Irwin Russell, and James Edwin Campbell. These men were either conscious or unconscious apologists for the happy plantation tradition. They centered their attention on the happier aspects of plantation life, its humor and its joys; the tragedies and the seamy side of plantation were usually ignored. As a direct inheritor of this literary tradition, Dunbar became, despite his broad knowledge of plantation life, an unconscious fugleman for the same tradition even though he was a Negro. "The poems not dealing explicitly with plantation life retained the limitations of the dominant picture; they were still pastoral in view. His poems showed the pleasant side of life and imagined life more broadly than some of his predecessors, but it is difficult to find justification for placing him ahead of Russell."

The concluding chapter examines Dunbar's prose. "Dunbar's short stories were similar to his dialect poems. They treated the life of the Negro in the South, or of the South, with approximately the same limitations [as those of his dialect poems]." "Dunbar's novels, which dealt mainly with white characters, did not, of course, give a distorted picture of Negro life. They have a certain very moderate interest simply as novels. And they throw some light on Dunbar's thoughts: his conviction that it was right, or at least expedient, to make white characters the central characters in his novels; his tolerance and religious insight."

Professor Lawson likewise emphasizes the point that some of Dunbar's poetry and short stories lie without the plantation tradition. He knew that there was much tragedy too. It is Dunbar's humor, his infectious gaiety, and the singing quality of his verse that make him the popular poet. Though not a great poet, Dunbar was, nevertheless, a significant poet in American literature. His hardships and his personal tragedy and his achievements have endeared him to millions of readers. In reappraising the writings of Dunbar Professor Lawson has made a notable contribution to American criticism.

JAMES W. IVY

Another interesting book which came out some years ago is Ildefonso Pereda Valdés' *El Negro Rioplatense y Otros Ensayos* (Montevideo: Claudio Garcia & Cia, 1937). Five of the essays are devoted to the Negro: "Contribution to the Study of the Negro Theme in Spanish Literature Until the End of the Age of Gold," "Contribution to the Study of Popular Brazilian Music," "African Superstitions in the Rio de la Plata," "The Negro Peoples of Uruguay and African Influence in Rioplatense Speech," and "Vocabulary of Words of African Origin in Rioplatense Speech."—J.W.I.

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Centenary Memorial

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THE CRISIS BOOKSHOP

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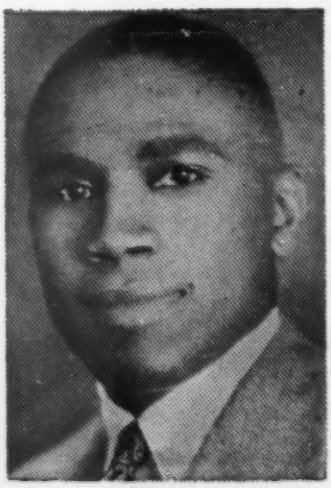
BOYD'S FURNITURE and MUSIC STORE, Cleveland, O.



J. S. BOYD

Owned and controlled by seventy-five Negro stockholders, Boyd's Furniture and Music Store is the only one of its kind incorporated in the State of Ohio. It sells furniture, Norge and General Electric Refrigerators, kitchen ranges, washing machines, carpets and rugs. Mr. Boyd has been in business in Cleveland since 1925. The store is located at 8607 Cedar Avenue.

From the Press of the Nation

Editorial of the Month

Judicial Prejudice

New York, N. Y., *Age*

"If the warden of the State's prison is unable to find anyone to turn on the switch, I'll gladly act as executioner."

The above words sound like a Georgia judge addressing a Negro accused of rape or talking back to a white man. On the contrary, they were actually spoken by a New York City magistrate two weeks ago to a white prisoner indicted for first degree murder. The speaker was Magistrate Michael Ford, and the prisoner was George Joseph Cvek, accused of the strangle slaying of Mrs. Elizabeth Jensen at her home, 507 East 179th Street.

Cvek appeared before Magistrate Ford on Friday for arraignment and received the above tongue lashing. An arraignment does not constitute a trial and, therefore, Magistrate Ford's remarks seem to be utterly uncalled for. Under our law, every accused is presumed to be innocent until found guilty by a jury of his peers. Magistrate Ford has apparently found Cvek guilty of murder in the first degree and, moreover, already seated in the electric chair.

Negroes, accused of crime, have received too much of this same kind of treatment at the hands of magistrates and police officials all over the country. Now whites are beginning to feel the effects. And to add an ironical touch to the proceedings, we just remembered that last week was celebrated as Bill of Rights Week.

Three white American sailors were convicted recently in Trinidad, British West Indies, and ordered to pay $10.00 each or serve 14 days in prison for assaulting a colored man.

The case is not important in itself, except as it indicates that United States naval authorities, as they establish their naval bases in the West Indian islands, must find some way of making white sailors understand that it will not be possible to assault colored men in the West Indies with impunity. . . . Philadelphia, Pa., *Tribune*

One of the most vicious forms of discrimination against Negroes has been the failure to provide school buses for Negro children, 70 per cent of whom live in rural areas.

This not only inconveniences Negro children and often imposes hardships upon them, but it impresses upon them at an early age their pariah status in our democracy.

It is, therefore, gratifying to learn that the Greenville County (Va.) N.A.A.C.P. branch is suing the county school board to compel it to supply buses for colored school children as well as white.

There are hundreds of counties in the South that have no school buses for Negroes.

Why not sue all of them? . . . Pittsburgh, Pa., *Courier*

Out of the storm and stress of appeals and protests over the unjust and unpatriotic stand taken by the major industries engaged in production for national defense, at least one concrete development has appeared which may serve our interests immeasurably. The Senate Resolution (S. R. 75) proposed by United States Senator Prentis Brown of Michigan and his colleagues—Wagner, Barbour and Capper—would create a committee with the power of subpoena to investigate the extent of Negro participation in the defense industries as well as the training programs. The committee after having completed its study would make a report of the results to the United States Senate and recommend legislation found necessary.

This resolution is important and all of us who are so vitally affected by the discriminatory practices of the major industries must support the passage. . . . Detroit, Mich., *Chronicle*

The Washington Colored Bar Association won a signal victory last week when Attorney-General Jackson handed down a ruling making the District Municipal court library available to Negro lawyers.

For years the white Bar Association has kept the Negro barrister from using the facilities of this library. On the ground that such privileges were extended only to the members of the District Bar Association to which no Negro belongs, the association pursued its tradition of discrimination until challenged recently by a new generation of Race lawyers.

In their appeal to the attorney-general, the Race lawyers contended that since the municipal court library was housed in a public building which is supported by taxpayers' money, the white Bar Association could not arrogate unto itself exclusive right of the use of the library. This contention was rightfully sustained. . . . Chicago, Ill., *Defender*

There is a bus strike on in New York City . . . Harlemites, of course, like all other New Yorkers are affected . . . They are bearing up fairly well, and instead of brooding over the lack of transportation, the majority of those who discuss the bus situation, are talking about the employment problem.

But Negroes face an odd problem. The operators tell them the drivers don't want to work with them, and the drivers claim the operator's don't want to hire Negroes—so there you are. . . . New York, N. Y., *Amsterdam Star-News*

From the federal government on down to the smallest contractor doing defense work, citizens of color face difficulties in getting "their share" of the work which national defense has created. . . .

While condemning the unfairness of the discrimination against them in industry, Negroes will be wise to see the good this refusal is doing them. Never before since freedom have they been as united in striving for an objective. They want work and they have so highly resolved to get work that they are making headway. . . . Kansas City, Mo., *Call*

Although Alabama has kicked in only partially to the fight for equal pay for white and colored teachers which was begun in 1937 in Maryland when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People started the movement to abolish salary differentials in public school systems, it gives hope that ultimate victory will be achieved by those who are fighting for a just treatment of the Negro school teacher. This latest partial victory together with the recent movement started by the teachers of Florida and South Carolina to have their states pay all teachers on an equitable basis causes us to wonder if it would not be a wise thing for the teachers of Georgia to make some effort to better themselves along this line. Perhaps they have in mind starting such a campaign at their coming annual state-wide convention. . . . Savannah, Ga., *Tribune*

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

White House Gets Protest on Byrnes for Supreme Court

A memorandum on the conduct of Senator James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, on questions affecting the Negro was filed with President Roosevelt in Washington, D. C., March 17 because of the strong rumor that Senator Byrnes is practically certain to be nominated for the vacancy on the United States supreme court.

The protest and memorandum were delivered to The White House in person by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Announcement in the press of Sunday, March 16, that Senator Byrnes' name would probably be sent to the Senate early this week caused Secretary White to send a telegram of protest to President Roosevelt which cited Senator Byrnes' long opposition to the aspirations of Negroes, his continuous battle against appropriations for Howard university, and his vicious assaults upon the various anti-lynching bills.

The telegram stated that a further study of Senator Byrnes' record on racial and religious bigotry "particularly against Jews" was being made, and that a supplementary memorandum would be submitted.

In the memorandum taken to The White House on March 17 by Secretary White is the paragraph:

"Where an individual has been active in public life for many years his record is the best evidence of his social attitudes. Examination of the record of Senator James F. Byrnes shows clearly that his attitude towards the efforts of Negroes to secure the rights of citizens of the United States is such as to preclude the possibility of his being capable of acting with calmness and dispassion in any matter affecting the rights of this repressed minority. Throughout his career he has demonstrated his determination to thwart the efforts of those Americans who have sought to achieve for Negroes the equality guaranteed to all persons in the United States by the Federal Constitution."

The memorandum asserts further: "Never during his public life has he deviated from the position he took more than twenty years ago."

The document cites a speech of Mr. Byrnes in Congress August 25, 1919, in which he said: "If the two races are to live together in this country, it may as well be understood that the War has in no way changed the attitude of the white man toward the social and political equality of the Negro. If, as a result of his experience in the War, he does not care to live in this land without political and social equality, then he can depart for any country he wishes, and his departure will be facilitated by the white people of this country who desire no disturbing factor in their midst."

The memorandum concludes: "Any person holding the views expressed by Senator Byrnes is an enemy of American democracy. It is unthinkable that he should be elevated to a place on the highest court in the land, particularly in a period in which democratic institutions are being tested in the crucible."

The N.A.A.C.P. issued a statement saying that because most South Carolina citizens, colored and white, are disfranchised by the poll tax and other methods, Senator Byrnes and other southern senators have been free to launch the "most filthy" attacks against Negro Americans on the floors of Congress without fear of reprisal from the voters back home.

The N.A.A.C.P. is pressing its protest on Senator Byrnes because it believes that the citizens in other parts of the country should not be subjected to the kind of supreme court decisions likely to come from a man with the record of Senator Byrnes. The Association believes that the type of political demagoguery and undemocratic Bourbonism exemplified by Senator Byrnes should be rebuked and rejected when it seeks a federal appointment.

N.A.A.C.P. Wins First Tilt In Texas Primary Case

The first skirmish in the legal battle against the Democratic white primary in Texas was won in Dallas, March 5 when Judge Thomas M. Kennerly, of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, set April 14 for a hearing on the merits of the case of Hasgett v. Werner, et al.

This is the first time in the history of white primary cases where the court has ordered a hearing on the merits, which automatically permits the introduction of evidence. Attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, headed by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel from the New York office, regard this as an important step in the long fight against disfranchisement.

Judge Kennerly denied the defendant's motion to strike certain portions of the complaint filed by Hasgett and his N.A.A.C.P. attorneys, and also denied the motion to dismiss the complaint. The court ruled, "defendant's motion to dismiss brings forward questions of law which should be decided on the evidence, not on the pleadings. . . ."

In all previous white primary cases the lower courts have dismissed the cases on pleadings and no evidence could be put in. The N.A.A.C.P. expects on April 14 to put in evidence to support the claim that Negroes are barred unconstitutionally from participating in elections in Texas.

The fundamental theory upon which this attack is being made is that the primary is an integral part of the election machinery of the State, that the law governing primary elections in Texas is in most respects identical with that governing general elections, and that these individual defendants were appointed pursuant to statutory authority with powers and duties and to perform practically identical functions to those prescribed by statute for officials in general elections.

The action was brought by Sidney Hasgett, a resident of Houston, Tex., who alleges in his complaint that he was denied the right to vote in the primary in July, 1940. The case is being carried forward by the Texas branches of the N.A.A.C.P., and by the national office in New York.

Father to Get Bus For School Child in the South

On Tuesday, March 11, in the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia (Richmond), a case was filed for a declaratory judgment and a mandatory injunction to compel the school board of Greensville county to furnish bus transportation to Negro school children.

This case marks the opening gun in the campaign to secure equal bus transportation for Negro students in the South, an N.A.A.C.P. announcement declares. It will serve as a test case in the same manner as the earlier teachers' salary cases. The campaign to equalize educational opportunities will be continued until Negroes are furnished the exact same type of education as other Americans.

Ollie May Branch, the Negro school

child, sues through her father as next friend. The defendants are the school board of Greensville county, Va., and H. L. Webb, superintendent of schools of Greensville county. The theory of the case is the same as the theory of the teachers' salary cases, which is that the local school board, through custom and usage, is depriving Negroes of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed them by the U. S. Constitution.

As this goes to press, the attorney for the school board has made overtures to settle the matter out of court, and to consider a proposition for the providing of bus transportation.

Oliver W. Hill, an N.A.A.C.P. attorney of Richmond, Va., acting for the parents, was approached by Ennis Ennes, an attorney and chairman of the Greensville county school board. Mr. Ennes asked for a conference and indicated over the telephone that the school board desires to settle the case without going to court.

Terms of the stipulated agreement, as a basis of negotiation, are being drawn up by Mr. Hill and other N.A.A.C.P. lawyers.

New Orleans Teachers Seek Equal Salaries

A group of teachers here in New Orleans, La., who are greatly interested in equalizing the salaries paid to Negro and white teachers, are prepared to initiate a test case in the courts.

With this idea in mind, the local group invited Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York, to confer with them over the weekend, March 15–16, and advise on legal procedure to obtain their objective.

Branch News

Alabama: The Birmingham branch has decided to award prizes totaling fifty dollars to three persons bringing in the highest number of members over fifty in the current campaign which is under the leadership of Ella J. Baker, national field worker. All persons who enroll fifteen or more members will become members of the *Pancas* club.

Arizona: The Phoenix branch held its first public meeting of the year in February, at which time Rev. A. W. Ridley, pastor of the African Methodist church, and Thomas H. Brown, branch president, were principal speakers.

California: The Pasadena branch took advantage of Negro History week to accept the invitation of Principal Stevens of James Garfield school to conduct a panel discussion on contributions of Negro Americans to Democracy. Mr. Stevens is a member of the branch executive board and one of the directors of the National Defense Monday Even-

Branches: Line up your delegates for the Houston conference, June 24–29.

Howard Long, in charge of educational research for Districts 10–13 in the District of Columbia, is shown presenting a check for NAACP memberships to Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary. First Assistant Superintendent of Schools Garnet C. Wilkinson is presenting a similar check to Dr. Leon A. Ransom (extreme right), acting dean of the Howard University law school and a member of the NAACP national legal committee

ing Forums sponsored by the city school board. Participating in the panel were Mrs. Georgia Kellis, William L. Mills, Dr. Edna L. Griffin, and Rev. Alfred Wilkins. It seemed to have surprised several of the audience that the Negro has attained as much as he has.

Committee chairman of the Alameda County branch, of which Attorney Walter A. Gordon is president, are Aubrey Hackshaw, membership; Byron Rumfore, education; E. A. Daly, publicity; Joshua Rose, youth council; Harvey Calhoun, entertainment; D. Rhodes, finance; and C. L. Dellums, labor and legal redress. E. Frederic Morrow, branch coordinator of New York, conducted a successful drive with the branch, finishing up on March 15.

Connecticut: Editor Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the Association, spoke at the Dixwell Avenue Congregational church, in New Haven, March 2, on the topic, "The Negro and National Defense."

The New England conference of branches which met in Hartford in February sent a resolution of protest to President Roosevelt against Negro discrimination in the National Defense Program, and urged that colored people everywhere insist upon their rights as American citizens in the national government. Dr. Allen F. Jackson chairman of the executive board for the conference, presided, and speakers included Dr. J. A. Singleton, president of the Jamaica, N. Y., branch, and Lester Granger, of the National Urban League. Joseph G. LeCount of Providence, R. I., was elected president for the region for the current year; vice-presidents are Mrs. E. D. Brooks, New Bedford, Mass., David C. Noggins, New Haven, and James H. Bernie, Newport, R. I. Franklin A. McDew, Dr. Allen F. Jackson, and John W. Lancaster were named to the executive committee.

George Olmstead and Nathaniel Hopkins represented Norwalk branch at the Regional conference.

Delaware: The Wilmington branch in cooperation with the National Negro Congress is fighting for the passage of the Civil Rights bill in the House of Representatives of the Delaware General Assembly, as prepared by Louis L. Redding. Virginia Adkins was the final winner in the recent "battle of wits" contest sponsored by the Wilmington branch. Other high scorers were John Jennings, Otis Heady, Harvey Short, Leon McNair, Virginia Anderson, Sylvia Morris, and Irvin Williams.

District of Columbia: The District branch has again opposed the appointment of George Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, to a high public office. Following reports that Harrison was being considered as a member of the proposed National Mediation board, U. S. Tate, chairman of the branch labor industry committee protested via telegraph to Pres. Roosevelt that "Harrison's career is notorious of partiality and racial discrimination. His appointment to this important impartial board would disturb organized Negroes throughout the U. S." The D. C. Branch is also urging city-wide support for the request of the Red Caps at the Washington Terminal for a $4.00 per day minimum wage. Under present arrangements, the Red Caps turn in the entire day's collections and receive a flat wage of $2.40, thus resulting in a high profit for the Company, and insufficient means to provide decent living standards for the Red Caps families. The NAACP broadcast on March 16 featured an address by Doxey A. Wilkerson of Howard University on "The Negro and Organized Labor in Washington." The Howard Women's Glee Club participated in the program over WINX on March 23.

CARL R. JOHNSON
President, Kansas City, Mo., branch

Illinois: Dean William Pickens was guest speaker at the meeting held at the Jones Memorial community center recently by the Chicago Heights branch.

The Champaign-Urbana branch presented Madison S. Jones, National Youth Director, as guest speaker in February. Mr. Jones also spoke at the inter-racial banquet held at the Wesley foundation. E. J. Simon, Champaign school vocational director, was also a recent guest speaker for the branch. The branch, of which Grady Jordan is president, is now working on the establishment of a day nursery where local Negro mothers may leave their pre-school children while they are at work. Branch members will supply funds for maintaining the nursery while a supervisor and 15 or so girls working under her, will be employed by the N.Y.A.

Loring B. Moore, assistant attorney general of Illinois, was principal speaker at the annual Lincoln-Douglass banquet of the Springfield branch. George Nesbitt also spoke, and Dr. D. E. Webster was master of ceremonies. Norman D. Gray, Jr., winner of the 1941 Webster plaque for achievements in the field of aviation received the award at the banquet.

Indiana: George Gould, industrial secretary of the Wabash branch of the Chicago YMCA was principal speaker at a recent mass meeting of the South Bend branch when they met in the interest of their securing employment in defense industries. Representatives of the South Bend locals of the United Automobile Works of America was also invited to attend the meeting.

Approximately 500 people attended the mass meeting called by the Jeffersonville branch to protest the building of an NYA vocational training addition at the Jeffersonville High school and to protest against the existing conditions at Taylor Hill school, a combination grade and high school for colored children. The school board claims indebtedness as not warranting construction of a new Negro school.

The Hammond branch in February sponsored a race relations day program, at which questions confronting four major races were discussed. Participants were Rev. James Lawson, A. W. Clark, discussing problems of the white race; Peter Woo, talking on Chinese problems; H. T. Tatum, Negro problems; and A. J. Feinberg, the Jewish cause. The Hammond Council of Churches and the Hammond Council of Church Women cooperated in arranging the meeting.

Iowa: Etta Moten, soprano, sang in a concert sponsored by the Waterloo branch on March 26. Proceeds of the concert are to be placed in a fund for the construction of a Negro community center building. Cooperating in the plan for the center are the Comrades club and the Negro Ministerial Alliance.

Kentucky: The Middleboro branch sponsored a debate in March on the topic of segregation in the armed forces of the United States. Rev. George Maize and T. M. Rucker spoke on the affirmative side, and Prof. Hoyle Miller and Joe Williams took the negative.

Michigan: In February the Detroit branch gave a highly successful Anniversary dance. The dance was so successful that several hundred people had to be turned away; the branch thinks it would be a good idea for the branches all over the country to hold Anniversary balls to raise funds for the Association.

John R. Williams, Detroit editor for the Pittsburgh Courier, was guest speaker for the Grand Rapids branch meeting in February. Mrs. Lula Johnson, chairman of the finance committee, presided, and Dr. C. A. English made the introduction. Other participants in the program were Mrs. Alethia Lampkins, Amanda L. Keith and Carl Howard, and Mrs. Henry Price, chairman of the program committee.

New Jersey: The Elizabeth branch has launched its membership drive with a goal of 500 members. Mrs. Nora Jones is chairman of the drive and B. M. Nesbitt, director. Rev. Yancey Thompson was the main speaker at the meeting which marked the opening of the campaign, and music was rendered by William Page, Mrs. Ethel Patton and Helen Gibbs. Mrs. Etta H. Wade gave a reading.

At the February meeting of the Princeton branch the following were installed as officers: Dr. D. W. Anthony, president; Alvin C. Anderson, vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth Woolford and Mrs. Margaret Thompson, secretary and assistant; and Howard B. Waxwood, treasurer. Members of the executive committee are: Rev. G. C. Ashton, Rev. D. J. Brown, Ira T. Dickerson, Guy J. Fish, Mrs. Lena Gale, Mrs. Carolyn Gates, G. W. Hancock, Collie Herron, O. W. Harmon, Mrs. Bertha Hill, Rev. W. T. Parker, Mrs. Charles Potter, H. Saxton, Charles Sperling and Harriet Williams. The membership director is Burnett Griggs.

Pauline Redmond, of the advisory committee of NYA was recent guest speaker for the Montclair branch.

New York: The White Plains branch presented Rev. Buster Walker of Brownsville, Tenn., as speaker for its recent meeting.

A resolution protesting discrimination in defense preparation, that was sent to President Roosevelt by the Peekskill branch, was replied by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Negro member of the Advisory Commission to the Council for National Defense, to the effect that the commission would cooperate in every way possible, and would appreciate learning the facts of any instances of known discrimination.

The New Rochelle branch is now engaged in its membership campaign under the chairmanship of Mrs. Bertha Webb.

Allierson Henderson is the recently elected president of the new Tuckahoe branch. Other officers are: James Allen and Ella Gee, vice-

presidents; Mrs. Dorothy Richards, Mrs. Maisie Addison, and Mrs. Lucille Bailey, secretaries; Moses Hagans, treasurer; Rev. J. Griffiths, chaplain and Mrs. Mattie Hagans, chairman of membership. Walter White, national executive secretary of the Association, was recent principal speaker for the branch at the Shiloh Baptist church, discussing "The Negro and National Defense."

The Nassau County branch which organized in July, 1940, with 60 members, today boasts of a membership of approximately 300. The branch has made four major investigations with favorable results: (1) The indictment of Ted Parks, a junkman accused of murdering a police officer. The whole community was terrorized by police brutality, but Parks was finally exonerated of the charge. (2) The investigation of the charge of rape by an employee of the Farmingdale Hospital on a 12-year old colored girl patient. The accused was found guilty and imprisoned. (3) The investigation of charges of discrimination and segregation in the village of Hempstead. Following conferences with the local board, children were allowed to go to schools in their particular districts. (4) The branch is now active in a campaign for low cost housing and slum clearance. On March 20 the Nassau County branch sponsored a "Clockwise Fashion show and dance" in Westbury.

Ohio: Dean Pickens spoke under the sponsorship of the Dayton branch on Negro and National Defense the latter part of February.

The Toledo branch also presented Dean Pickens to an inter-racial meeting in February.

Oregon: E. Frederic Morrow, coordinator of branches, was presented by the Portland branch in a meeting recently.

Pennsylvania: At the March meeting of the Media branch, held in the Second Baptist church, William Jacobs presided, and Rev. L. W. Stanford delivered an address on the life of Crispus Attucks, and Percy O. Batipps recited a poem about him. Rev. J. L. Lewis, of Morton, Pa., urged the branch to continue its effective work. The branch has been busily engaged in making preparations for the celebration of its seventeenth anniversary on April 10 in the Campbell A.M.E. church. Dr. Harry J. Green, president of the Pennsylvania State Conference of branches will be the speaker. The banquet fee is to be $1.00. The membership campaign is slated to start April 17, when Dean Pickens will be guest speaker. C. I. Moat, president, reports that the branch is still fighting to secure employment for Negroes in the Lansdowne Steel and Iron Company, Morton, Pa., and that prospects look favorable.

Texas: The Houston branch has chosen its committee heads and workers to assist in preparations for the annual conference to be held in that city, June 24-29. Committee chairmen are: general conference, Lulu White; finance, George S. Goodson; housing, Jessie Robinson; registration, Alice L. Cheney; information, O. K. Manning; publicity, Henry Grayson, music, Jauline O. Smith; citizens, Ann Robinson; decoration, Ora Lee Terry; welcome, Dr. W. M. Drake; and transportation, J. E. Robinson.

Tennessee: Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the Mountain City Medical society, was the official representative of the Chattanooga branch at the recent Tennessee Conference for Democracy.

Virginia: Miss Justina K. Spencer, who through her individual efforts has disposed of the Christmas seals for the Roanoke branch for the last three years, has reported the sum of $35.00 for the 1940 seals.

Washington: E. Frederic Morrow spoke under the auspices of the Tacoma branch on February 17. Dr. E. E. Elmore is president of the branch.

West Virginia: Noted speakers at two recent meetings of the Charleston branch were Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown of Sedalia, N. C., and Virgil L. Flynn, school superintendent of Kanawha county.

President A. L. Coleman of the Logan branch has secured a five hundred dollar bond for the treasury, and new members are joining from all over the district.

Wyoming: E. Frederic Morrow, was a guest speaker at the executive board luncheon of the Cheyenne branch recently. He also spoke to a large audience at the A. M. E. Church on the Negro in National Defense. Special guests at the meeting were Brig. Gen. F. E. Uhl, Col. George Blair and Capt. Procter, all of Ft. Warren.

Youth Council News

National Youth Week

National Negro Youth Week will be held April 27 to May 3, 1941. This project is sponsored by the youth division of the Association in an effort to focus the attention of the public upon the needs, aims, achievements and potentialities of Negro youth the country over.

Definite plans have been made for each day in the week to take the form of Negro Youth Week in the church; tag day; parade day; dramatic night; social night and a final mass meeting on the evening of May 3rd. At this time reports of the employment survey committee will be made and prominent speakers will be heard. Also, there will be announced the winners of the first annual essay contest which is now in progress.

The employment survey is the main feature of the week. This is an effort in order to gain information regarding the employment of Negroes in the national defense training program. Councils have been asked to make this survey on as scientific a basis as possible, listing those people who are eligible for national defense training, aptitudes, employability, attitude of employers and organized labor. Agencies cooperating would be the U. S. Employment Service and State Employment Bureaus.

All this material will be compiled into a complete report and presented at the final mass meeting. Copies of same will be forwarded to the national office for final action in Washington.

NYA Survey

The youth councils and college chapters of the N.A.A.C.P. have been asked to conduct a survey of N.Y.A. projects in all cities of the United States. In localities where these groups have not been formed the efforts to make this inquiry will be carried on by the senior branches.

Segregation and discrimination are existent upon a wide scale in N.Y.A. work. Especially is this evident in training courses connected with the national defense training program. In most instances equipment for Negroes is inferior and lacking. Courses of instruction are not being placed in many localities while in most instances the exact opposite is true for white projects. It is known that there are some integrated units in many cities but, these too, should also receive consideration.

We are endeavoring to build up a complete picture of the N.Y.A. program by surveying all phases of its work. Letters have been sent to senior branches and college chapters and youth councils emphasizing the need for this survey. The following is a list of procedures formulated in order to facilitate the carrying out of the survey.

1. Be thorough in your survey.
2. Cooperate with senior branch and have them choose several members who will aid in this venture.
3. Obtain permission, where necessary, to take photographs of all projects. Photograph equipment of white and colored projects. Indicate on the back of each picture the address and also whether it is a white or colored project. When mounting them place them together so that there will be a comparative presentation.
4. List the amount and type of equipment and in what state of serviceability it happens to be.
5. How many Negroes are in supervisory positions? How many subordinates there are? The number of white supervisors and subordinates?
6. Total number of projects in your city. List them for identification.
7. Are there integrated units?
8. Are there segregated units?
9. What is the amount of the appropriation for N.Y.A. in your particular area.
10. Interview as many officials as possible and obtain their reaction.
11. Send to the national office, as quickly as possible, a terse but full report.
12. Where possible obtain publicity in your local newspapers concerning the study. Supply these papers with photographs illustrating the story. Forward to the national office clippings of all stories published.

Elections

The Bayonne, N. J., youth council has elected the following officers: Everett Johnson, Robert Jackson, Ida Bruce, Catherine Gaye and John McQuilla as president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and publicity manager respectively. . . . The Rockford, Illinois, youth council has elected the following officers: Dorothy Robinson, president; Arthur

Madison, vice-president; Jeanette Ethridge, secretary; Bettye Carmichael, assistant secretary and Leona Horton, treasurer. . . . The Washington, D. C., youth council has recently received its official charter. The officers of this newly organized group include: Virginia F. Hightower, president; Sebrome King, first vice-president; Maurice Eastman, second vice-president; Dorothy Ricks, recording secretary; Geneva V. Turner, corresponding secretary and Miss Johnnie Turner, treasurer. . . . The following officers were elected by the San Antonio, Texas, youth council: Nano Whitfield, president; Lloyd Harris, first vice-president; Warren Alexander, second vice-president; Florence Goins, secretary; Lucile Thomas, assistant secretary; Veolia Mitchell, corresponding secretary; Earl D. Alexander, treasurer and Ervin Littles, financial secretary. . . . James S. Laster, John Gibson, Mrs. Flora G. Laster and Henrietta Wilson were elected president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer respectively of the Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, youth council. . . . The following are the officers of the Paine college chapter: James C. Ramsey, president; Dorothy Thomas, treasurer; Gwendolyn Smith, secretary and William Graham, advisor. . . . Officers of the Springfield, Massachusetts, youth council are: Agnes Hardie, president; Jefferson MacAlpine, vice-president; Mary Cannon, treasurer; Juanita Fletcher, recording secretary; Elizabeth Jackson, corresponding secretary and David Carroll, financial secretary.

Plan Student Conference

The Advisory Committee for College Chapter work of the Association met at Howard university, Washington, D. C., March 15-16 to formulate plans for the third annual student conference which will be held October 31, November 1 and 2 at Hampton Institute.

Delegates from Howard, Hampton, Virginia Union and Paine college were in attendance. Plans for college chapter program work throughout the year were discussed and passed upon.

Tuskegee Inspires Business

(*Continued from page* 129)

owned and profitably operated by that son's wife, Mrs. Dorinda K. Fair, also a Tuskegee graduate.

The newest enterprises located in the Institute Community include the Tuskegee Institute Federal Credit Union and the Peoples Cooperative Grocery Store. Cornelius King, Special Assistant to the Governor of the Farm Credit Association, Washington, D. C., who assisted in the organization, gives it the highest rating of any Negro Farm Credit Union in the country. The Credit Union, an organization whose primary purpose is to make loans at a low rate of interest, was chartered in 1938 and in 1940 and its total assets amounted to $15,420.97. Total loans made since organization amount to $48,208.35.

The Peoples Cooperative Association opened a grocery store and market on January 1, 1941, in the Tuskegee Institute community in an effort to provide themselves with food at a more reasonable price. The cooperative store has taken over a store which has been in operation for more than forty years. The former owner of the store and the majority of the customers are wholeheartedly behind the cooperative store. There has been a very encouraging increase in the amount of business which the store is doing and the outlook at the present time is most encouraging. Sales for the first month of business amounted to more than $1,700; the second month the sales were in excess of $2,000 with indications of steady increase in succeeding months. Expansion of the business will mean an increase in store personnel thus providing employment for a larger number of people.

With the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital located adjacent to the Institute the combined payrolls of the two institutions are proportionately higher than in any Negro community in the country. With such purchasing power, Negro business in this community has a most unusual opportunity to develop and prosper.

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READ AND ACT

The National Negro Insurance Association reported for 1940:

—Assets of $23,470,225.63
—Income of $14,297,920.38
—Insurance in force: $303,972,207.58
—Policies in force: 1,826,647
—Employment: 10,000 Negroes

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GOLDEN STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Full Legal Reserves Maintained)
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Increase Employment by Insuring With Us

Advertise to a
Selected Clientele
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THE CRISIS

Insurance a Natural

(*Continued from page* 110)

1939 was $1,644,456.

The total amount of dividends paid to policyholders during the year was $6,516.20.

Employment

To service the operation of these companies, numerous persons were required in various capacities, such as executives, actuaries, managers, auditors, accountants, supervisors, stenographers, clerks, and agents. The total number of these at the close of business December 31, 1939, was 8508, and their total compensation for the year was $5,842,987.

For legal services, largely to Negro attorneys, the amount paid was $30,565.

All but a minor part of the $123,857 paid for medical examinations and physical inspections were to doctors of the race.

Negro newspapers got the lion's share of the $77,938 spent for advertising in 1939.

Of the $113,148 expended for printing, Negro printers received all that was practical for them to handle.

Wherever possible Negro companies rent office space from realtors of the race. The total amount paid for this purpose in 1939 was $166,221.

Stockholders of race insurance companies received in 1939 $72,564 in cash dividends and $275,000 in stock dividends.

Attesting a wide margin of solvency of these companies at total surplus of $2,484,775 remains unassigned in their coffers.

Capital and Assets

When the capital stock of Negro life insurance was first compiled as a whole in 1924, the total was $763,982. At the end of 1939 it was $1,574,505. In the past fifteen years colored men and woman have increased their investments in relief services by the sum of $810,523, nearly one million dollars, and more than 100% increase.

Let it not be forgotten, moreover, that it was in the period covered by these fifteen years that four of the large capital stock companies of the race were absorbed or liquidated and their capital investments of more than $1,600,000 eliminated.

Neither these reverses nor the lean years of the depression, both included in the period here mentioned, discouraged race investors in their noble spirits of daring to extend the benefits of life and disability insurance to greater numbers of people.

The total accepted and authoritatively approved assets of race life insurance companies has increased nearly 400% in the past twenty years. The total in 1920 was $4,208,415; December 31, 1939, it was $23,851,617.

This discussion has had to do with figures, but they are live figures. They represent concrete values, highly liquidable and applicable to the problems and services of living. They represent wealth that is tangible, useful and that is being used in the most effective way to improve the conditions of life of Negroes.

Negro Press as a Business

(*Continued from page* 108)

valued at $250,000. Several others have comparable payrolls and plant investments. In addition the earnings of carriers, agents and part time employees runs into many more thousands of dollars each year. Although the exact figures are not available, with the exception of those holding membership in the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the sum spent each year by the Negro public for these newspapers is estimated to total between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. In the latest Department of Commerce report issued April, 1940, there was listed a total of 230 Negro newspapers with a combined circulation of 1,406,800 copies per issue. Two hundred and twelve reported a total of 2,913 full time employees and sixty valued equipment exclusive of real estate at more than $1,000,000. Paper consumption of 61 newspapers totaled 5,180 tons during the year with a value at present price of newsprint of approximately $260,000.

These figures representing 25% of the reporting newspapers, are not complete for the entire group nor are complete figures at present available from government sources, but they do serve, in a measure, to visualize the extent of the business operations of the Negro press and to emphasize the fact that considerable capital is required.

A casual examination of any Negro newspaper will reveal that it does not by any means carry the amount of advertising which the earnings of its public and their intense reader interest justifies, but a comparison with the amount and classifications of even 15 years past shows substantial improvement.

Important general and local advertisers now use these newspapers regularly and there is a slow but growing realization on the part of advertisers and their agencies that these Negro newspapers are effective selling tools. The acceleration of this pace is increasing and with it are coming greater opportunities for employment in the Negro newspaper field for sales people both men and women. Upon the quality and the quantity of personnel available in the advertising and circulation departments will largely depend the future progress of the Negro press as a business institution. This press has earned its living and justified its existence in the hard school of realities. It has, in more than one instance, proved its capacity for brilliant and sustained earnings. It has won the esteem and confidence of its public. It awaits now the sales personnel with capacity for achievement and adventure.

A Call for *Real* Unity

(*Continued from page* 131)

nothing else. It is the survival of the brutish instinct of primitive man that he could not feel comfortable unless he could deem himself better than somebody else; that he could not stand unless he had his foot on some other man's neck. And to that absurd inheritance of the darkest of the Dark Ages, the government of the United States gives its official sanction—in the year of grace 1941.

Now against all this, we enter most solemn protest. We declare that so long as this idiotic cleavage exists, it is nonsense to call this a united nation. And so long as one-tenth of the population consists of helots, it is a huge sardonic

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jest to call this nation truly democratic.

We are enlisted to eradicate this huge shame, this insufferable disgrace, and we ask you to enlist with us. Come, and with the peaceful methods of truth, argument, reason, common sense, and persuasion, we will make an end of this gross and grotesque superstition. And let me appeal to you farther not only to enlist with us but to stifle divisions among yourselves. Let not the rivalries of different organizations nor any clashings of personal ambitions divert you for a moment from this just and all important crusade. Every man enlisted in it is my brother and I do not care what other interests he may have so long as he is committed to this. And that principle let us make real and vital.

Come with us then; join hands and march forward. We consecrate ourselves anew to this great task. Come with us and we will not turn back nor be discouraged nor desist until we shall have made this country truly a democracy, until democracy here shall be no longer a phrase or a hope but a realized fact, until equality shall be a truth and not a dream, until we have taken this foul blot from the flag of our love, until it can float clean in the sunlight and be fit to lead the world's restoration and advance.

College and School News

(*Continued from page* 101)

The National Medical Association is giving $50 a month for ten years to **Meharry Medical College.** The General Education Board proposes to grant Meharry $3,500,000 toward endowment provided the school itself is able to subscribe $1,500,000 by July 1, 1941. In addition, the board has agreed to match, dollar for dollar, the first $200,000 raised above the $1,500,000 figure.

The quarterly Journal of the **Florida A. & M. College,** issue of January 1941, contains a revealing article by Campbell L. Upthegrove on "The Latin-American 'Good Neighbor' Policy of the United States."

Miss Lois M. Jones, art instructor at **Howard Univerity** was awarded the Robert Woods Prize of $50 for landscape painting at the 50th annual exhibtion of the Society of Washington Artists, held at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

A course in Tool Engineering covering a period of 18 weeks was begun in February. It is one of the series of intensive National Defense engineering courses under direction of the U. S. Office of Education.

On January 11, **St. Augustine's College** marked the seventy-third anniversary of its opening. P. Bernard Young, Sr., editor of the **Norfolk Journal and Guide,** was the principal speaker. The college was chartered in 1867, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, as a normal school. It became a four-year college in 1928.

Mrs. Rosa E. Paige, formerly dietician at **The Colored Orphan Asylum,** New York City, has been promoted to matron, and Mrs. Helen Jones Hardy, a native of Alabama and graduate of Howard and New York Universities has been appointed dietician. John W. Poe, formerly supervisor in the Philadelphia, Pa., Department of Public Assistance, has been appointed institutional case worker. An Alabamian, Mr. Jones is a graduate of Howard University, and has done graduate work at the Univ. of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania School of Social Work.

Fisk University has received an anonymous gift of $100,000. It will be matched by a simlar amount from the General Education Board. The income will be used in developing the Department of Religion.

GROWING UP IN THE BLACK BELT, a new book by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Director of the department of Social Sciences, has just been published.

Clark University celebrated Founder's Day on February 20. The principal address was delivered by Rev. Lester Rumble, pastor of Atlanta's St. Mark Methodist Church. Bishop L. H. King, resident bishop of the Atlantic Coast area, presided. This was the school's sixty-ninth celebration, the last to be held on the present campus. Construction of the buildings on the new site for Clark, adjoining Atlanta University, is proceeding rapidly. President M. S. Davage announces April 6 as the date for the laying of the cornerstone.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

Responding to frequent inquiries. THE CRISIS carries herewith the names and addresses with telephone numbers of some of the 1300 colored attorneys in the United States, purely as a service to those seeking such information. THE CRISIS does not maintain a legal bureau, as many readers seem to think, and the N.A.A.C.P. concerns itself only with cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizenship rights. Lawyers whose names do not appear below are requested to write to THE CRISIS.

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